The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent.

Last Week of the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
On This THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Comedy, in one act, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez - Mr W Montgomery.
King Charles II. - Mrs Burkinshaw,
Duchess De Torreneuva - Miss Sarah Thorne.
After which the Laughable Farce, in Two Acts, by Bayle Barnard, Esq., of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan - Mr. John Drew.
Charles Rivers - Mr. Walter Baynham.
Doctor Banks - Mr. Byng.
Mrs. Montague - Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
Mrs. Banks - Mrs. Munro.
Betty - Mrs. B. Brock.
After which an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy (with the song of "Norah Creina") Mr John Drew.
Squire O'Grady - Mr Byng.
Dick Dawson - Mr L Munro.
Mad Nance - Mrs Stephenson.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,
on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

EXHIBITION-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock).
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE
ASTONISHING AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
Upon Persons in the ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL STATE, by
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States).
THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), OCT. 25TH,
And Every Evening (except Saturday), on which Day there will be an Afternoon Entertainment, at Three o'clock.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 3s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Eleven to Half-past Five o'clock.
(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

MR. GASKIN'S SELECT SINGING CLASSES.
WINTER SEASON.
Vocal Music, its Theory and Practice—"Sight Singing," Part Singing.
Mr. Gaskin is now forming his new series of Elementary Classes (Ladies and Gentlemen).
PROGRAMME.
Mondays, Ten to Twelve o'clock, Private Instruction (Ladies).
Do. Twelve to Four o'clock, Preparatory (Ladies in Class).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Tuesdays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Wednesdays, Two to Four o'clock, Kingstown (Ladies).
Thursdays, Two to Four o'clock, Advanced and Upper Singing Class (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Ten o'clock, the Wilhelm Choral Society (Ladies and Gentlemen), for the Practice of Secular and Sacred Part Music.
Fridays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock (Gentlemen).
Saturdays, Ten to Six, Preparatory and Elementary Classes (Ladies).
☞ Intending Members of any of the above Classes will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. *.* Mr. Gaskin's new Work on the Early History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal Music and Sight Singing will be ready for the opening of his Classes.

PIANO.—To be Sold, a bargain, price Forty Guineas, a first-class Cottage Pianoforte, by the celebrated maker RUST, London; recently selected for tone, &c., by the eminent Pianist, W. S. CONRAN; full compass, Seven Octaves (A to A), three Unison Strings in Treble, Registered Keys; Carved Legs, Gilt Sconces, &c. Usually sold at Fifty-five Guineas. To be seen, between the hours of Three and Five o'clock each day, at Mr. GASKIN'S Academy of Vocal Music, 40, Great Brunswick-street.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOLHOUSE.
Mr. C. H. MACINTOSH will preach the Gospel of the Grace of God, on Friday Evening, and hold a special Open Prayer Meeting on Saturday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.
On Sabbath Morning, at 10 o'clock, he will address the children attending the Sunday School, and any other young people who may wish to be present; and also lecture on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
TAYLOR ART PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIP.
The Exhibition of Works sent in to compete for the prizes founded under the will of the late Captain ARCHIBALD TAYLOR are now on view in the Statue Gallery of the Society, from 12 to 4 o'clock, daily.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
The Winter Course of Hospital Instruction has commenced.
Dissections are daily carried on under the supervision of the Lecturers on Anatomy and the Demonstrators. The Sessional Courses of Lectures will commence on the First Monday in November.
The Competitive Examination for the appointment of Two Assistants to the Physician-Accoucheur will be held on Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 11 o'clock, in the School Theatre.
Salary, £30.
The qualifications of Candidates, and the duties of the Office, may be learned from Dr. STYNES, Resident Surgeon, at the Hospital, or from
EDWARD HAMILTON, Honorary Secretary, 128, Stephen's-green West.

THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
have always ready for sale, at reasonable prices, warm clothing for the poor, suited to this inclement season, previous to their usual large Christmas Sale.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

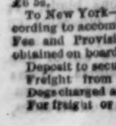
MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
KNOCKCROGHERY OCTOBER FAIR.
On This THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th Oct., a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages) will leave the Athlone Station at 20 minutes after Eight o'clock, and will arrive at Knockcroghery about 45 minutes after Eight o'clock, morning.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 16th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
KNOCKCROGHERY OCTOBER FAIR.
On This THURSDAY, 25TH, and FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Knockcroghery:—

	Per Waggon.
To Mullingar	20s 0d
" Killucan	24s 6d
" Hill of Down	27s 6d
" Enfield	32s 0d
" Kilcock	35s 6d
" Maynooth	37s 6d
" Dublin	45s 0d

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Knockcroghery for the conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 13th October 1860.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, OCT., 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday 26th, 7 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—Tuesday, 30th, 7 Morning.
FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEARED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
....................."Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

MARY'S ABBEY SCHOOLS, 135, CAPEL-STREET.—The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT desire to direct the attention of Parents, &c., to the advantages which these Schools possess in imparting, on moderate terms, a sound Religious and General Education; and, in particular, to the BOYS' SCHOOL, the success of which is evidenced by the number of its pupils employed in the Mercantile, Banking, and Professional Establishments in the City, and which is spoken of in the following terms in the Report presented to Parliament by the Endowed Schools' Commissioners:—"Mary's-abbey Boys' School—The class which I examined read well, and their answering in English History, Geography, Grammar, and Latin, was of a superior character. The Principal is a man of decided intelligence and energy of character, and has brought his School to a high state of efficiency. Course of instruction—Greek, Latin, Euclid, Algebra, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Scriptures, Shorter Catechism to Presbyterians. State of instruction, &c., very satisfactory." In the GIRLS' SCHOOL the same course of English as that arranged for the Boys is taught; also Plain and Ornamental Needlework. The Schools are furnished with the best and most recent Maps, Globes, Illustrations of Physical Science, &c.; and are Open to the inspection of Visitors from Twelve to Three o'clock, by the entrance to the Church, No. 139, Capel-street, where every information as to the system of education, &c, will be given by the Teachers.
The following are the Fees per Quarter, payable in advance:
BOYS' SCHOOL.

English, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c.	7s 6d.
Ditto, with Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Practical Mathematics	10s 6d.

. Latin, Greek, Singing, Drawing, extra.
FEMALE SCHOOL.

Junior or Infant Class—Spelling, Reading, Elements of Grammar and Geography, Lessons on Objects, &c.	2s 6d.
Second Class—English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Needlework, &.	5s 0d.
Senior Class—An extended course of English History, &c., Plain and Ornamental Needlework	6s 6d.

. Singing and Drawing, extra.
The COMMITTEE also direct attention to THE FREE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Meetinghouse-lane, North, under the charge of Miss MORROW, of whom particulars may be had.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—The Third Part of Penance—Satisfaction for Sins.
President—Mr. G. M'Gulgan.
Does not every sin deserve death, the punishment due to sin?—"For the wages of sin is death."—Rom. vi. 23; Roman Catholic Bible.
Did not our Lord Jesus Christ come to suffer the punishment which sinners deserved? "He was wounded for our iniquities; he was bruised for our sins; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and by his bruises we are healed."—Isaias, liii. 5, Roman Catholic Bible.
Was not the death of the Lord Jesus Christ a sufficient satisfaction for sin? and do not believers receive the full benefit of all that the Blessed Saviour did for them? "Him, that knew no sin, for us he hath made sin, that we might be made the justice of God in him."—2 Cor. v. 21, Roman Catholic Bible.
And again, does not God say, "There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus"? Rom. viii. 1, Roman Catholic Bible.
How, then, can there be any necessity for penances, or bodily mortifications, or sufferings in purgatory, to satisfy for sin?
Is it not better to trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and have free pardon and peace from him, than to trust in human merit, or human suffering, or the earthly priest, or the indulgence of the Pope, or the scapular of St. Simon, or the fire of purgatory, or any of the machinery of the system of Rome?
The Lord Jesus Christ says:—"Amen, amen, I say unto you that he who heareth my word, and believeth him that sent me, hath life everlasting; and cometh not into judgment, but is passed from death to life."—John v. 24, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Come and hear—bring your Bibles—defend your cause—trust in Christ.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, October 25, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
1. To pray for the conversion of sinners—the reformation of the infidel, the heretic, the blasphemer, the idolater, the superstitious, the vicious, the careless, the drunkard, the abandoned, the outcast, the ungodly, the mere professor, the deceiver, and the deceived.
II. To give Almighty God thanks for those whom He has "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," and ask for greater blessings every day on all the Lord's people, by the felt presence and power of the Holy Ghost in the hearts of all classes, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Your are invited to come.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, 10s each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s, per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; —— Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £3; —— Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Graham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A.J., do., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, £1, per Mrs H. Verschoyle; E. P., 5s., per J. Rainsford, Esq.; Captain Hamilton and a Friend, £1 each, per T. H. M'Dermott; H. M. (Postage Stamps), 5s, per ditto; Rev. W. A., Derry, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1.

URGENT APPEAL.
RAGGED BOYS' HOME, OR SLEEPING ASYLUM, 52, TOWNSEND-STREET.
COMMITTEE:
Mrs J Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North; Miss Whately, The Palace; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Poole, 35, Upper Ely-place; Rev C F Macarthy, 12, D'Olier-street; Rev G W Dalton, 66, Upper Leeson-street; William Brooke, Esq, M C, Taney Hill House, Dundrum; C B Wale, Esq, The Palace; H B M'Cartney, Esq, Trinity College; T Godfrey P Pope, Esq, 38, Trinity College; John Mossop, jun, Esq, 29, Trinity College; Arthur Chute, Esq, Swanbrook.
Treasurer—Espine Batty, Esq, 59, Stephen's-green East.
Honorary Secretary—James White, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.
This Institution, established at 52, Townsend-street, and affording a refuge and home, together with a considerable portion of their daily food, for an average number of 50 boys, among the most destitute of those receiving instruction in the Ragged Schools, has been for nearly three years maintained by the contributions of a few friends and benevolent persons. It has been signally blessed in having been already instrumental in rescuing many from beggary, ignorance, and crime, who, after instruction, have been hired as servants, or introduced into the Army and Navy, or into industrial employment. The other boys are sustained while undergoing a course of Scriptural and general instruction in the Schools.
The funds hitherto supplied are now utterly exhausted.
Contributions from the benevolent and Christian public are earnestly and pressingly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, or by any of the Committee.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing; while the JUNIOR PUPILS are under the constant care of the Principal, his wife, or a competent Assistant, during their practice.
HOURS, { Morning, 8 to 12. Afternoon, 4 to 7.
Instruction given at other times according to special arrangement.
The principal is at home on two evenings in the week, from 8 to 10, to receive gentlemen who are engaged during the day.
N.B.—Any pupils entering the General Academy, previous to the 1st of December, for six months, will only be charged 10s per month, payable monthly or quarterly in advance.
Prospectuses on application.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.
MONSIEUR GUIDAL, LL.D.,
133, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, DUBLIN.
88, GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED LODGINGS, 53, AUNGIER-STREET.—A furnished Drawingroom, and two or three Bedrooms, to be let, with attendance; the locality is convenient either for medical or divinity students; gentlemen requiring partial board can be accommodated on moderate terms.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.—Apply at the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

LODGINGS.—Wanted, by a Lady, a large Room, having a south-western aspect, furnished to serve both as bedroom and sittingroom; Lower Dominick-street or Henrietta-street would answer.—Direct 7, Seaport-parade, Williamstown.

Auctions.

KINGSTOWN.
No. 62, MOUNT CLARENCE, UPPER GEORGE'S-STREET.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TO-MORROW (Friday), the 26th day of October, 1860, on the Premises,
62, MOUNT CLARENCE, KINGSTOWN,
A Large Collection of Modern Household Furniture, Comprising principally
Six Domingo mahogany framed chairs, in damask; six ditto, in haircloth; rosewood loo table; sofa and fancy ditto; set dinner tables; large pedestal sideboard and tea caddy; Brussels and Kidderminster carpets; rugs, fenders and fire-irons, whatnot, damask and lace curtains; very handsome cage of birds; two gasaliers and hall pendants; fourpost Albert and French mahogany and hardwood bedsteads; feather beds, bolsters, blankets, quilts, toilet tables, glasses and barm stands, toilet ware; large cheval glass; chests mahogany drawers, commodes, towel rails; kitchen drainer, chairs, tables; servants' beds and bedding, oak tubs, culinary utensils; china, glass, and delf; several articles plated ware; ivory-hafted knives and forks, &c., &c.
Sale at Twelve o'clock, precisely.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, Undertaker, House and Land Agent, &c., Kingstown.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS.
(FOURTH SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. } NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner acting in the above matter will, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Common prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 14 to 16, and from 98 to 112, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for Sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON & GALE, No. 6, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, or at my Office, Bray.
(By order)
J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1860.

FRIDAY NEXT.
THE GRANGE, RAHENY, NEAR DUBLIN.
AGRICULTURAL SALE.
MESSRS. GANLY, SONS, & PARKER respectfully announce that they have been instructed by Colonel Luke White to SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY next, the 26th October, 1860, at THE GRANGE, RAHENY, the following first-class Farming Stock, &c., namely:—
180 fat ewes, 100 Ballinasloe breeding ewes, served by pure Leicester rams; 60 fat wethers, 5 two-year-old Cotswold and Leicester rams, 10 prime three-and-a-half year old heifers, 3 three-year-old bullocks, fit for the butcher; 1 Kerry bull, 24 well-bred calves, sow heavy with young; store pigs, Clydesdale mares, in foal; two-year-old and yearling colts and fillies, black Kent stallion, well trained to all farm work.
Also, 50 tons of good meadow hay, in rick, the produce of 14 Irish acres of red wheat, in rick; 6 Irish acres of white Kent wheat, seed imported last year, in rick; 2 Irish acres of bearded wheat, in stack; 1 Irish acre of barley, in stack.
A quantity of farm implements, almost new.
The Grange is within 1¼ mile of the Raheny and 1 mile of the Junction stations, Howth Railway. A train at 12½ o'clock stops at both stations, and will bring parties attending the sale in time for luncheon at 1 o'clock, and sale immediately afterwards.
Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. auction fees.
GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers and Smithfield Salesmen,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN, AND LONGFORD.

Horses and Carriages.

MR. FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN,
R. Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; Successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c.
May be consulted relative to the *diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen and Sheep, and the Soundness of Horses.*
AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN, (Off Grafton-street.)
Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.
Purchasers and Sellers of Horses are requested to take notice that, as the legal definition of *soundness is a total absence of disease and its consequences*, Mr. FERGUSON will reject all animals having defects, however trivial; but, at the same time, will state the amount of impairment of function or utility, if any, resulting or likely to result from its existence; thus leaving it optional with the purchaser whether or not he will keep the animal.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britzkas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
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Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
New Premiums received during the year 1859, £28,208 2s. 10d.
Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.
Agents for Dublin:
JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWN AND CRAIG, 2, COLLEGE-GREEN.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
1860.
THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES FOR THIS YEAR CLOSES ON 31st DEC. NEXT. POLICIES OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS BONUS.
At last Investigation the Bonus declared ranged from 25s to 35s per cent. per annum on the Sums Assured.
The Accumulated Funds amounted at 31st December, 1859, to £1,031,454.
The Annual Revenue to £179,083 11s 11d.
BONUS—NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS is divided among the Assured, being as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any, and larger than is allowed by most other Offices.
Special attention is requested to the following Two Modes of Assurance:—
I.—HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.
Whereby a Policy can be opened at once for about Half the Ordinary Rate of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 25 a Policy may be opened for £500 with Profits, "on payment of a Premium of £6 6s 3d for the First Five Years," and of £11 19s 7d annually thereafter.
On the Policy becoming a claim, the full amount assured will be paid "without deducting any debt on account of unpaid Premiums," as would have been the case under the Half-Credit System.
This system is well adapted to parties who may have the prospect in a few years of an increased income.
II.—DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM.
Whereby the sum assured is "doubled" in a few years, without any increase of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 20 a party assuring for £1,000 will, by adopting this table, find that on attaining the age of 40, the sum in the Policy "is increased by annual additions" to £2,000.
This principle is particularly advantageous to young and good lives.
INDISPUTABILITY.—Certificates are (on reasonable conditions) issued freeing Policies from all restrictions that can affect their marketable value.
Parties insured in this Office may join any Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, without payment of extra Premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
DUBLIN BRANCH,
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, 34A, College-green, Solicitor.
LOCAL AGENT,
HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-Green.
N.B.—Influential parties will be appointed Agents where the Company is not already represented.—Application to be made to the Secretary at Dublin.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES:
George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street.
William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income.......................£77,000
Accumulated Funds...................£390,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Ballieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George B. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

Publications.

DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS.
STUDENTS' NUMBER, 1860.
Advertisements for insertion in this number, which will be forwarded to every Registered Medical Practitioner in Ireland, should be sent as soon as possible to the office,
10, SOUTH FREDERICK-LANE,
as it may be necessary to publish a Supplement on that day.

BOOKS for the SEASIDE and the COUNTRY.
Birds' Nests, with 22 Coloured plates of Eggs. 16mo, cloth, 4s 8d.
Birds of the Sea Shore. Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Birds of the Wood and Field. Edited by the Rev C A Johns, B A, F L S. In a packet containing 12 cards. Printed in colours, 1s.
Botanical Rambles. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 2s.
British Butterflies (Packet of). Containing 12 cards. Printed in Colours, 1s.
British Fishes (A Familiar History of the). With numerous Engravings. Fcp 8vo, cloth boards, 4s.
British Sylvæ, and Forester's Manual. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 3s.
Channel Islands (Rambles among the). By a Naturalist. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 3s.
Chapters on Common Things by the Seaside. By Anne Pratt. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 4s.
Chemistry of Creation. New and revised edition. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Evenings at the Microscope. By P H Gosse, Esq. Post 8vo, cloth, 8s.
Flowering Plants of Great Britain. By Anne Pratt. Vols I to V, with Coloured Plates. 8vo, cloth gilt, each vol 16s.
Flowering Ferns of Great Britain. By Anne Pratt. Forming Vol VI. Coloured Plates. 8vo, cloth gilt, 12s.
Flowering Grasses and Sedges (British). By Anne Pratt. Coloured Plates, containing every British Species. Forming Vol VII. 8vo, cloth gilt, 10s 6d.
Flowers of the Field. By Rev C A Johns. Fcp 8vo, new edition, cloth, 7s.
Forest Trees. By Rev C A Johns. Two vols fcp 8vo, cloth, 7s 8d.
Gardening for Children. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 2s.
Green Fields (The) and their Grasses. By Anne Pratt. Fcp 8vo, 1s.
Lizard (A Week at the). With Map. By the Rev C A Johns, 16mo, cloth, 3s 4d.
Monthly Flower Garden (The). Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 24 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo, extra cloth gilt, 2s 6d.
Monthly Window Flowers. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Monthly Wild Flowers. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Ocean (The). By P H Gosse, Esq. Post 8vo, cloth, 4s 8d.
Phenomena of Nature (The). Fcp 8vo, cloth, 2s.
Poisonous, Noxious, and Suspected Plants of our Fields and Woods. By Anne Pratt. With 44 Coloured Plates, Imperial 16mo, cloth, 6s.
Rain Cloud (The). By C Tomlinson, Esq, 16mo, cloth, 2s 4d.
Ramble in Spring. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Summer. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Autumn. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Winter. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Rural Affairs (Sketches of). By Mrs. Charles Tomlinson. Fcp 8vo cloth, 3s 4d.
Seaside Pleasures. Fcp 8vo, limp cloth, 9d.
Songsters (Our Native). By Anne Pratt. With 73 Coloured Plates, 16mo, cloth, 8s.
Tempest (The). By C. Tomlinson, Esq. 16mo, cloth, 2s 8d.
Thunderstorm (The). New Edition. By C. Tomlinson, Esq. Fcp, 8vo, cloth, 3s 6d.
Wanderings through the Conservatories at Kew. Fcp 8vo, cloth 2s 8d.
Watering Places of England. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 9d.
Wild Flowers. By Anne Pratt. In 2 vols, with 192 Coloured Plates. 16mo cloth, 16s.
Wonders for the Sea Shore. 16mo, cloth, 2s 8d.
White's Natural History of Selborne. Arranged for Young Persons. A new and revised edition, with numerous Woodcuts, drawn by Woolfe. Post 8vo, cloth boards, 6s.
Year of Country Life: or, the Chronicle of the Young Naturalist. Fcp 8vo, 2s. 8d.
An allowance of 25 per cent to members.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Repositories—No. 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C., and 16, Hanover-street Hanover-square, W. London.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS,
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

Cards.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY,
ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c.
(Exactly opposite Crow-street),
DUBLIN.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN J. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
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A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

ORIENTAL BATHS, 50, UPPER RATHMINES.—Turkish Baths, One Shilling! (morning and evening). Shampooing (if required), 6d extra. Day prices as before. Open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. for either ladies or gentlemen. Pure air! Entire satisfaction! Increasing numbers!

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

Medical.

BUXTON HOUSE, DUBLIN,
For the treatment of persons suffering from GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS, and CUTANEOUS DISEASE.
Under the direction of HENRY TWEEDY, M.D., 16, Rutland-square, East, of whom all particulars may be learned.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it, than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
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GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 167, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Dress.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
invite special attention to the
BALMORAL CAPE, 20s,
Made in a variety of New Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. beg to remind the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland that they are now admitted to stand unrivalled for the Design, Cut, and Manufacture of Coats, which, by a gracefulness of outline, a symmetrical development of bust, and by imparting a large expansion to the chest and shoulder, produces an extremely elegant effect. We wish to call particular attention to the improvement we have effected in the style of Sleeves for this season, and which is *en suite* with the design of our Coats. The absurdity of gentlemen getting Coats made by mere Trousermakers, under a mistaken idea of economy, will be evident from the fact of our cheap class of Coats, say from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Shillings, being more becoming, and far more gentlemanlike, than Coats sold for from Three to Five Guineas at inferior houses. We beg to inform gentlemen that though we have never resorted to the disreputable practice of parading our Customers in a newspaper, pinning illustrious names to a tailor's advertisement, we can point with pride to our Patronage Book, which contains the autographs of 73 Peers, Honourables, and Baronets, 30 Generals, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and some 700 of the *élite* of the Clergy, Army, Navy, and the Bar.
Noblemen and Gentlemen favouring us with a line from any part of Ireland will be waited on by one of our Travellers, with samples of our manufacture.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
TAILORS,
71, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO FAMILIES REQUIRING FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINE, &c.
for approaching Season,
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to offer their Stock of above Goods, and every other article in General Drapery Goods.
LINENS, TOWELLINGS, DIAPERS, LONGCLOTHS, MUSLINS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, &c.,
On most advantageous Terms.
Associated with none but the best manufacturers in Ireland, England, and Scotland, for upwards of half a century, and keeping none but goods they can guarantee the wear of, their House offers peculiar advantages, both for quality and prices, which are not undersold by any Establishment in the Kingdom.
They respectfully solicit an inspection.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, &c.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.
Beg to call the particular attention of their Customers to the above Departments, which will be found well worthy the inspection of intending Purchasers.
The Stock of LINEN consists of
LINEN SHEETINGS, all Widths;
7-8 and 4-4 Linens, best Makes;
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DIAPERS, &c; also,
A Great Variety of
WORSTED AND CLOTH TABLE COVERS,
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO,
15, 16, and 17, GRAFTON-STREET.
P.S.—GOODS PURCHASED FOR THE POOR CHARGED WHOLESALE PRICE.

MRS. ALLEN begs to announce her return from Paris.
The First Show of
VELVET AND CLOTH MANTLES,
Ladies' and Children's Hats, and a variety of other Novelties,
On view This Day.
An early inspection will oblige.
108, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

PARIS FASHIONS.
MADAME MANJON begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in

Millinery Bonnets,	Wreaths,
Trimmed Straw do.,	Coiffures,
Crinoline do.,	Ribbons,
&c., &c.,	&c.,

For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.
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MRS. MATTHEWS
has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in

MILLINERY,	SILKS,
MANTLES,	SHAWLS,

And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season,
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—
JOSEPH WRIGHT
Begs to state that his Stock in the above department of his trade is now complete, including a large assortment of all the NEW SHAPES and STYLES of Trimming, as at present worn in London and Paris.
J. W. has also much pleasure in calling attention to his present varied supply of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., being manufactured expressly for the present and coming season.
JOSEPH WRIGHT,
HATTER TO HER MAJESTY,
83, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

FAILURE IN THE LEATHER TRADE.
A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d.
Ladies' and Children's equally moderate.
J. MURRAY'S,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(near the Rotundo.)
N.B.—Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

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AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & BO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE,
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.

Good Stout Port	26s	per dozen.
Old Silky Port	30s to 36s	"
First-class Sherry	30s to 32s	"
Excellent Sherry	26s	"

GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO.,
Direct Wine Importers,
30, HENRY-STREET.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), ... 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s, er dozen.
Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey, .. 18s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine old Mellow do, .. 16s "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, or Pastry and Puddings, 2s 6d per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s 8d to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amien-street, December, 1859 Proprietor.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS,
Agents of Ireland,
11 & 12, CORK-HILL,
DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE,
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate, Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE
ONLY ONE APPLICATION.
INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, AND SCENTLESS.
In Cases, post free, 3s 3d and 6s, direct from E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden London, E. C.
"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—*Illustrated London News*, July 19, 1851.
A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the *Lancet*, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE of CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustaches, &c. The money immediately returned if not satisfactory. Post free for 2s 6d in stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.
E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden for 1s 3d in Stamps.

5,000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL,
ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE,
25, EDEN-QUAY,
Beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they are prepared to supply them with the above Oil, which they warrant of the finest quality, in quantities of one gallon and upwards.
Their direct importation, from the Continental Markets enable them to offer it at 4s 1d per gallon, and persons taking 5 gallons, or upwards, will be allowed a reduction of one penny per gallon.
Country orders punctually attended to, on receipt of P. O. order in favour of J. & F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Oil Cans supplied at cost price.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

LAMPS.
CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to announce the arrival of several cases of Lamps as follows, viz.:—
Moderator, in Bohemian Glass, China, and Bronze;
Paraffine, and Belmontine ditto ditto.;
Aeromeric Passage and Hall Lamps;
Candle Lamps, for Hand and Table use;
Ship Lamps, Railway Lamps,
Oils, Wicks, and Chimneys.

THE NEW LAMPS
BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c.
M'CARTHY AND CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers,
55, WILLIAM-STREET,
Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £3 10s.
Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils.
(Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS.
The Best and Cheapest yet produced.
M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.
Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.
THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP,
COMPLETE for 1s 3d!!
M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists,
121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRENCH AND BRITISH MODERATEUR LAMPS
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Have an immense assortment of the above in very beautiful designs, and of best workmanship, in Bronze, China, Opal, and Ruby.
Their large Warerooms are stocked with House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description, best quality and moderate price.
Amongst other articles they call particular attention to the following:—
London Bronzed Tea Urns, Dish Covers,
Electro Plate in every material, Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Table Cutlery warranted, Baths of every shape and description,
Japanned Toilette Ware, Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, &c.
J. E. and Co. are agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, and are manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

FENDERS.
The largest and most varied Assortment in the Kingdom,
With FIRE-IRONS to suit, at
HODGES AND SONS',
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

TEA URNS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, &c.
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE,
36, GRAFTON-STREET,
Has just completed a large and varied stock of every article in his line of business for the present season, all of which are from the very best makers, and marked up for sale on the most moderate scale of profit, so that he can ensure his Customers the best Goods at the lowest possible Prices. Among the more recent arrivals will be found—
Pyrke's London-made Tea Urns, of the Newest Patterns and Latest Improvements;
Superior Table and Dessert Knives, with Ivory Handles, considerably under Cutlers' Prices;
Electro-Plated Ware,
Sets of Corner Dishes, Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet Stands,
Best Class Electro-Spoons and Forks,
Engaged Quality at two-thirds the usual Prices, at
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE'S
General Ironmongery Establishment,
36, GRAFTON-STREET.

COOKING FOR THE MILLION.
PATENT AMERICAN PORTABLE KITCHENERS AND STOVES.
HODGES AND SONS
Respectfully beg to call attention to the above useful and ECONOMICAL articles, which for their capabilities cannot be surpassed by any other Range of their size. They are PORTABLE, and can be removed as easily as any ordinary piece of furniture. The expense of MASON'S TIME SETTING will be saved, which often cost more than the value of a small Range, by purchasing one of these. They can be placed either in front of a common Range, or in the recess usually occupied by one. A small size will cook for nine or ten persons daily, at an average expense of about 1s 3d PER WEEK, and CAN BE SEEN WORKING at
20, ASTON'S-QUAY,
where every information will be given respecting them.
They are sold complete, including all cooking vessels and pans, by the Sole Agents,
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND STREET.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. PEILL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 36, Summer-hill, Dublin.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY
AND
GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE,
55, HENRY-STREET.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS
HAVE REMOVED
To the above Premises
from
Mountrath-street, Pill-lane.
Dublin, August, 1860.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY!
FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING
use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths of Soap.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by
T. H. EVANS, 63 MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET Dublin.
Agents Wanted.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—
The most Elegant Candle of the Season.
SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES
Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
OIL MERCHANT, &c.
WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

Wants.

A LADY of much experience in Teaching wishes for Board and Residence in a family where her services as a Teacher would be taken as an equivalent, altogether or in part, for same; she undertakes to instruct in the several branches of English French, Music, and Italian; the neighbourhood of Rathmines preferred.—References to Mrs. Roberts, 4, Grafton-street.

A FIRST HONORMAN AND EXHIBITIONER, of Trinity College, residing at Bray, is desirous of taking a few Pupils in that vicinity.—Address "G. A.," Mr. Medcalf, Little Bray.

EMPLOYMENT.—A smart, active Lad, aged 18, wishes to procure a weekly Situation, in a shop or office; he can write a good hand, and keep accounts, and can be well recommended by his last master for general good conduct.—Please address "A. B. C.," IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.

WANT SITUATIONS.

LADY'S MAID, or would wait on grown-up young Ladies, a respectable Young Woman, who understands dressmaking and the getting-up of fine things; has lived in England for nearly the last three years, with a lady of distinction; is of the Church of England.—Please to address "C. E. M.," 35, Grafton-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person (a widow), a Situation as HOUSEKEEPER, or MAID AND HOUSEKEEPER, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, where a cook is kept; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended.—Address "L. M.," Haselhatch, near Dublin.

AS DRY NURSE, or would wait on Young Ladies, a respectable person; she understands dressmaking, or would do up fine things if required; is an excellent needlewoman; has long experience in the care and management of children, as her discharges can certify; has no objection to a country situation; any commands for "T. B." will be attended to.—Please address 71, Dame-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL would wish for a Situation in a respectable family, as CHILDREN'S MAID AND PARLOUR MAID, can be recommended by her last mistress.—Address "L. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID; would take charge of a baby if required; can work well at her needle; would be valuable to any lady who would have an interest in her; is not long from the country.—Address "R. K.," 54, Grafton-street, for a week.

AS ATTENDANT on an elderly lady or young ladies, or two grown children, or would act as UPPER HOUSEMAID, a steady, active Woman; can make up fine things; would make herself generally useful if required; is a Protestant; is a good needle-worker, and can cut out; has no objection to town or country.—Any letters addressed to "L. B." 33, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to.

A SMART, active Young Woman is most anxious to obtain a Situation as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or would go as CHILDREN'S MAID or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "J. O. F.," IRISH TIMES Office; or 1, Clare-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, just disengaged, wishes to obtain a Situation as HOUSE or PARLOURMAID, and would not object to the care of grown children; can do needlework, and has no objection to town or country.—Apply to C. M., 38, Lower Sackville-street, or 8, Merrion-row.

AS HOUSEMAID, a respectable, steady, active Young Woman, can make up fine things if required, or can work well at the needle; can be highly recommended.—Please address "M. F.," 9., Dame-street, or 6, Upper Sackville-street.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSEMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly; can wash and make up in the neatest manner; would be found obliging; no objection to the country; can be recommended by the lady she has last lived with.—Address "R. A.," 13, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable middle-aged Woman, who has lived with her for three years as COOK; or would go as HOUSEKEEPER, AND GENERAL SERVANT to a single gentleman or clergyman; has the best of recommendations from all the situations in which she has lived.—Any commands left for "J. G.," 14, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

GOOD COOK, an active, experienced Woman, who understands her business in its various branches, soups, pastry, jellies, and made-up dishes, which her testimonials from highly-respectable families in town and country certify; would prefer a situation in a small establishment; has no incumbrance; no objection to town or country.—Address "D. M. C.," 3, South King-street, Stephen's-green, or 15, Merrion-row.

AS COOK, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, made up dishes, pastries, jellies, pickling, and preserving, and the making of bread; has good references, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to town or country.—Please to direct "M. B." 19, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, a respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to town or country; would take charge of a dairy if required.—Address "M. C.," 24, Grafton-street, or 11, Lower Baggot-street.

WISHES for a Situation, as COOK, in a respectable family, a Person who fully understands her business; soups, jellies, creams, pastries, and the care of a dairy, if required; also marketing; would have no objection to act as housekeeper and cook in a single gentleman's establishment; is of the Established Church; is a widow, 40 years of age; no objection to the country.—Address "S. Y., Cook, 45," Grafton-street.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, an active, respectable Woman who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges from families of the highest respectability; will be recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "J. M. C.," 60, Grafton-street, or 6, Upper Sackville-street.

DISENGAGED, and wishes to obtain a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK; has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its branches; will be found trustworthy and obliging; the advertiser would have no objection to a small washing; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Any commands addressed "M. E.," 60, Grafton-street, or 33, Upper Sackville-street, will be immediately attended to.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, an active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and will be highly recommended by respectable families in town, with whom she has lived.—Address "D. R.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 55, Grafton-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business; can wash, if required; will be found most obliging and honest; her habits can be well recommended.—Address "M. S.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 19, Henry-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and can be well recommended, and is a good hand at washing linen; no objection to town or country.—Address "A. M.," 19, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT; would have no objection to the country, would take charge of a small dairy, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; is a Protestant.—Address "A. H.," 4, Upper Sackville-street.

WANTS a Situation, as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a good laundress; has satisfactory discharges; and can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "F. F.," 4, Upper Sackville-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a good THOROUGH SERVANT, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT; advertiser is a good laundress, and has no objection to a small washing if required; would make herself generally useful; her character will be found satisfactory.—Address "C. M.," 17, South George's-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Woman, who knows her business; would take a small washing if required; no objection to a house of business.—Address "F. S.," 12, North Earl-street; or IRISH TIMES Office.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business; has good discharges; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; has no objection to a house of business; is a good laundress if required.—Address "T. H.," 4, Lower Baggot-street or 1, North Earl-street.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, just disengaged, wishes for a Situation as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A. M.," 35, Grafton-street, or 1, Lower Baggot-street.

MAN and Wife want Situations together, or would go separately—the Man as BUTLER, with or without assistance, and the Woman as HOUSEMAID or LAUNDRESS; both of thorough experience and good character, which will be found upon inquiry; would be found trustworthy and obliging to any family requiring their services; are of the Church of England; no objection to town or country.—Address "J. G.," 10, Nassau-street, for three days.

AS INDOOR SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady Man, of regular habits; understands his business in every respect; the care of lamps, &c.; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country; will be highly recommended.—Address "O. P.," 4, Merrion-row, or at the IRISH TIMES Office.

AS GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its various branches; will be highly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety, and attention; the advertiser would wish to make himself generally useful.—Any commands addressed to "P. F.," at 60, Grafton-street, or at 33, Upper Sackville-street, will be punctually attended to.

WANTS a Situation, Weekly or Yearly, as GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, a steady, active, elderly Man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; will make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by the family he last lived with, who is now in town; or would go as Messenger.—Address "R. S.," 13, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to obtain a Situation as GROOM or GENERAL SERVANT; is a good, steady, driver and can attend table if required, and will take charge of a small garden; has no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by his last master, J. H.—Address 6, Dame-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

LIGHT PORTER, MESSENGER, or to care an Office, a Pensioner, a steady well-conducted man, who can read and write, and would make himself generally useful; to be heard of for 3 days.—Address "P. M. E.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GARDENER, or WORKING GARDENER, a steady, active Man, who understands his business, which his testimonials from respectable gentlemen will certify; his wife would go as Laundress or Dairymaid, or take care of a lodge; both can be recommended as to character and capabilities.—Address "W. E. C.," 130, Capel-street, or 41, Westmoreland-street.

Wanted.

PAWNBROKER.—A smart Lad would be taken as APPRENTICE to the above; he must be well recommended, and a Protestant.—Letters to be addressed to JAMES WHITE, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 17, Winetavern-street, as "A. E."

PORTER WANTED, at 163, Great..... he must be about twenty ..... and of cleanly appearance .....

WANTED ..... to the higher classes.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
are now prepared with all the leading Styles of Garments, suited to present Season.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from
PARIS AND LONDON,
and the arrival of her New Goods,
DUBLIN,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING,
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from
PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

BEING APPOINTED AGENT to one of the Best Manufacturers in Sheffield, I am enabled to supply articles at prices much under that of the retailer—for instance, one set of Side Dishes, Bead Pattern (forming eight dishes), £9, usually charged £10 15s., which I will guarantee strongly Plated on pure Argentine, and of the Best Sheffield make, as also my Spoons and Forks—Table, 43s. per Dozen; Dessert, 35s. per dozen.
CHARLES WALL, 67, William-street.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronized by the Queen.—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
\. The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Wednesday Evening.

A slight improvement was noticeable in the prices of English Funds this morning, which, however, subsequently gave way to a relapse; the closing quotations of Consols for present delivery being 2s 6d per cent. lower than those of yesterday. Operations in our local market were again limited in extent, and much dulness was apparent, no alteration in prices being marked. Considerable depression is still exhibited in the Share market, transactions being much restricted, and lower quotations ruling in the majority of instances.

In Banks, only one quotation was affected viz.:—that in Nationals, which were weak at £63, being a decline of £1 on the closing price of Monday last. There were buyers at a further fall of 10s. Hibernians were on sale, and Royals were nominally £27 to £27½.

In Steampacket Securities, increased weakness was observable in Atlantics, which submitted to a further falling off of one-eighth per share from the lower price of yesterday, and at the reduction, were still offered, there being buyers at £4. Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares realised their former rate (£54), and Dundalks (limited) were one-eighth lower, both securities closing steadily. The several denominations of City of Dublin Steam Shares were almost all inquired for.

In Mining Shares, Connorrees again appear to have absorbed the principal amount of interest, the dealings being considerably animated, and the fluctuations numerous. The announcement advertised this day of the final call of 5s on these shares seems to have exercised the very reverse of an unfavourable influence in the market; the fact that this additional capital is required to meet the legitimate outlay of the company, and the long interval allowed for its payment, being, no doubt, sufficient to check any symptoms of depression which might arise. A further improvement of 1s 6d per share was consequently established, and at this enhanced rate more were required. Carysforts (15s paid) moved up to 13s, probably in sympathy with the rapid rise referred to in Connorrees. General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland both realised yesterday's rates, and appeared firm.

Dealings in the Miscellaneous Shares were limited to Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which were fractionally lower, but still required at the price. Patriotic Insurance were again inquired for at £6.

In Original Railway Securities, there was still a comparative suspension of business, and in almost each case in which a quotation was affected, lower prices ruled. Belfast and Northern Counties, and Midland Great Western £50 shares, both experienced a drop of one-quarter; the latter appeared steady. Dublin and Belfast Junctions realised last rate (£43¾), and continued in demand; and Dublin and Wexfords were rather extensively negociated, at a fractional falling off, the market ending with buyers at £5, sellers at £5 1s 3d. The recent unfavourable tendency apparent in Great Southern Stock continued to-day, and at a further decline of one-eighth per cent. it appeared heavy. Cork and Bandons were nominally £14¾ to £15, and Waterford and Limericks were offered for sale. Preference Securities were again almost entirely neglected, Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock being alone quoted, for which a slightly better price was obtained.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	91¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91½ ⅝
BANKS.	
National	63
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4⅛
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54
Dundalk (Limited)	10⅛
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	13s
Connorree (Limited)	31s
General Mining Company (Limited)	4¼
Mining Company of Ireland,	13½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9⅝ ½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43¾
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	4¾ 5
Great Southern and Western	112⅞
Midland Great Western	51¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wicklow 5 per cent. 2½ years unexpired	100½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞	—	91⅞	—	—	92
Ditto for Account	91⅞	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91¼ ⅝	91⅝ ½	91¼ ⅝	91½ ¼	91½ ¼	91½ ⅝
Ditto for Account	91¾	—	—	91½ ¼	91½	91¾
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 24.

OPENING PRICES:	
Consols Money,	93⅞ 93
Account,	92¾ 93
New Threes,	91½ ⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ ⅞
Account,	93
New Threes	91⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91½ ⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91½ ⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	91½ ⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2s prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 114¾; Great Western, 73½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¾; Great Southern and Western, 118¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118 118½ ¾; London and North Western, 101⅛ 100⅞; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 104½; South Eastern, 86 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, 88½ ¾; London and South Western, 95½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 116½; Grand Trunks, —; North British, 62½ ¾; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56½; Bank stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been inactive at 92½ to 93 all morning, with little or nothing doing. Shares opened firm with a slight improvement in prices, but are now a shade easier, and have only a limited business. Canadian dull at the closing rates of yesterday. French very inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds inactive to-day, although the political accounts appear on the whole pacific, and there has been a stronger tone on Paris Bourse, no tendency to improvement has been manifested. In the Discount market there was a steady demand at 4 per cent., but not such as to lead to any expectation that the Bank Court will resolve upon an upward movement on Thursday next. In the Stock Exchange the rate remains 2 to 2½ per cent. There was again no withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day, but the arrivals from Australia will be necessary in the course of a few days to prevent a further amount being taken. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, there was no change of importance in the prices of last post.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Funds remain dull. Any tendency to improvement which might have been occasioned to-day by the rise on the Paris Bourse, and by the continued absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank was restrained by a further supply of stock. From the character of the sales which extend to Indian Government securities, it is surmised in some quarters that they are partly in preparation for the new Indian loan. Consols closed at yesterday's prices. The Share markets, though inactive, were firmer in the afternoon. Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and Midland Stocks, were in chief request. The principal exceptions to pervading firmness were in South Eastern and Grand Trunk of Canada Railway Stock. An unsettled feeling still observable in the discount market, and although the best short bills may be negociated at a fraction below the Bank minimum, the rates in many cases are somewhat irregular. A fair amount of business was done at the Bank. The foreign exchanges this afternoon were rather dull.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Ambergs, 8½ ¾; Caledonians, 91½ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 53¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 114½ 15; Great Northern A, 116 17; Great Western, 73¾; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞ ¾; Grand Trunk, 6 9-16 11-16; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118⅞ ⅝; London and North Western, 100⅞ 1; London and South Western, 94½ 5½; Leeds Northern, 57⅞ 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ ¾; Midland Stock, 134½; North British, 62½ ¾; Mexicans, 22⅞ ⅝; South Eastern, 85⅝ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½; York and North Midland, 88½. Remarks—Consols have been steady all day at 92½ to 3, scarcely anything doing. Shares been very inactive, and close steady, and rather firm at the quotations, but without any feature worthy of notice. Canadians dull and without change. French Rentes come a shade lower.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—There is still no movement of the slightest interest in Funds. Business languid. Consols quoted same as yesterday. Share markets are equally quiet, speculation being almost suspended. Prices well supported.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-15 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull and closed flat; the final quotations of Rentes was 68·85, being 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 24.—Weather fine. Attendance of countrymen good. Consumptive demand for wheat at fully Monday's prices. Oats and barley unaltered in value. Flour same as on Monday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 24.—(Usborne's report.)—Good attendance and a healthy consumptive demand for all articles at prices against buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT 24.—Sugar, public sales have gone off at stiff rates. 2,000 baskets white Java, sold at 48s to 52s. 3,600 bags Madras, part sold; brown, 38s to 39s 6d; yellow, 41s 6d. Coffee, plain common, sold stiffly at previous rates. 360 bags, native Ceylon, sold at 63s 6d to 64s. Tea firm, more disposition to purchase. Rice quiet, about 1000 bags Madras, and 1090 Bengal, sold 7 days rates. Saltpetre, 100 boxes Japan, part sold 1½ per cent. at 43s 6d. Tallow market quite to-day, at 59s 3d to 59s 6d, all positions.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 24.—Sales 8,000 bales, including 200 on speclation; market steady.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 24.—White wheat, 27s to 33s 6d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11s 10 to 15s; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 24.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 3,000 in market.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—On the whole a fair average business is passing in most kinds of tea, and late rates are well supported. The show of samples is moderate. Last week the delivery amounted to 929,729lbs.

Sugar—The quantity of raw sugar offered at public sale to-day has been only moderate. For very fine parcels there has been a good demand at very full prices, to a slight advance. Other qualities have changed hands steadily, at extreme rates. West India, 36s to 45s; Bengal, 35s to 44s 6d per cwt. A floating cargo of Havana, No. 11 to 11½, has been disposed of at 28s per cwt. Refined goods are quiet at full currencies. Common brown lumps are selling at 49s 6d per cwt. Crushed is firm at 47s 6d to 48s 6d. Prices command previous rates. The total stock of sugar is now 71,000 tons, against 82,000 tons in the corresponding periods in 1859.

Molasses—Most kinds continue in fair request, at quite last week's currency.

Coffee—The imports from Ceylon are liberal; nevertheless the demand generally is steady at full quotations.

Cocoa—The dealings are for the most part somewhat restricted, nevertheless we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Rice—Nearly 70,000 bags have found buyers since our last report, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 3d per cwt. Rangoon has realised 10s to 11s on the spot, and Madras, afloat, 12s per cwt. The stock is 43,000 tons, against 72,000 tons last year.

Provisions—Most kinds of butter are in fair request, and, in some instances, prices have an upward tendency. Bacon is 1s dearer, and the value of lard is rather higher.

Saltpetre—All kinds are in fair request, and prices generally are well supported. The stock is 4,100 tons, against 3,000 tons last year.

Spirits—The inquiry for rum is still somewhat active, but we have no further advance to notice in the quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s 7½d to 1s 9d; and good Madras, 1s 8d per gallon. The supply in stock is seasonably large. Brandy commands very full prices, and English grain spirit has advanced to 12s 3d per gallon. Hambro' spirit is quoted at 1s 9d; English gin, for export, 2s 9d to 3s per gallon.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp is in request, at £31 10s to £32 per ton for Petersburg clean. Manilla parcels continue firm. In the value of flax, no change has taken place.

Cotton—Our market continues very firm, at fully last week's prices.

Wool—The demand is by no means active; nevertheless, the quotations are well supported. The stock of colonial is now 33,297 bales.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has changed hands at 52s to 52s 3d cash, mixed numbers. Spelter on the spot is selling at £20 10s. All other metals move off heavily, at about previous rates.

Indigo—The sales of Spanish have gone off somewhat steadily. About two-thirds sold at about late currencies.

Oils—Linseed oil is steady, at 30s 6d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, at 42s 6d to 46s; fine palm at 47s 6d to 48s; cocoa nut, 50s 6d to 54s per cwt. Turpentine rules steady. American spirits at 32s to 32s 6d, and rough, 10s per cwt.

Tallow—All kinds are in request, and P.Y.C., on the spot and for the spring, is quoted at 59s 6d per cwt. The total stock is 47,976 casks, against 41,955 ditto in 1859, and 13,877 in 1858. Rough fat, 3s 2d per 8lbs.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, OCT. 25.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "His Last Legs," and "Handy Andy."
PROFESSOR STONE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, amounted to 64,126, making a daily average of 10,687 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.......................... 1s 0d
Every additional line...................... 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.......................... 1s 0d
Every additional line...................... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.
The Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THURSDAY Evening, the 8th November, on which occasion Madame NOVELLO will appear in an ORATORIO for the last time.
MUSIC.
Part First—Selection from the "MESSIAH."
Part Second—Selection from the "CREATION."
There will be a BALLOT for the admission of new Members and Associates on Thursday, 1st Nov. Names to be sent to the Assistant-Secretary.
There will be a CHORAL REHEARSAL THIS EVENING, at Eight o'clock. The punctual attendance of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Chorus is requested.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street,
25th October, 1860.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.
The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen, are said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the design and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than the pipe from which they have smoked. The Briar-root Pipe obtained from Keevil's is a well-finished article, with a graceful bowl and a well-proportioned stem, and its owner keeps it in a case, reverses it for it for its blackened hue and pungent odour, and grows attached to it from long use, then sends his friends to
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
27, MERCHANTS'-QUAY.
A sample of the Briar-root Pipe, sent post free, for Thirteen Stamps.

TO SMOKERS—Having purchased the retail business of Mr. R. KEEVIL, in Nassau-street, corner of Dawson-street, the prices will remain as heretofore; and I hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on its late proprietor.
PETER QUINN,
Cigar Importer, Nassau-street,
Corner of Dawson-street.

THE "IRISH TIMES."—BELFAST.
Mr. Hugh Adair having been discontinued as Agent for the IRISH TIMES in Belfast, an active person is required in his place as AGENT.
Applications to be addressed to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED.
THE NEW PATENT LAMP
For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil.
PRICE 1s. 4d. EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night.
The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderateur Lamps.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well as in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVELY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS IN IRELAND ARE
BROWNE AND PAYNE'S,
12 AND 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.
The PARIS WRAPPER,
The ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
The EGLINTON LOUNGE SUIT,
The DERBY WALKING COAT.
The ÆOLIAN MANTLE,
The SACKVILLE CAPE,
The OTTOMAN LOUNGE SUIT.
The above Fashionable Garments will be found Ready-made in our extensive Warerooms, in every Size, Texture, and Colour, and at prices ranging from Thirty-five Shillings to Three Guineas.
We beg to call special attention to our
READY-MADE TROUSERS DEPARTMENTS,
which are now fully supplied with all the New Styles just received from the most celebrated English, Scotch, and Continental Manufacturers, and which have been Cut and Finished under our own Supervision,
PRICE FIXED.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Patterns sent free by post on application.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets in all sizes and qualities.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
Established A.D. 1795.

HUNTING BREECHES—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS,
DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.
☞ Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET of excellent quality.

MADE TO ORDER,
FINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FOUR GUINEAS.
SUPERFINE BLACK DRESS SUIT.
FIVE GUINEAS.
SCOTCH ANGOLA LOUNGE SUIT,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25.

A MURDER of the most barbarous and atrocious character has been perpetrated close to the city of Limerick. The details are as horrible as those of the murder committed by Greenacre. Nothing of so savage a character has hitherto stained the criminal calendar of Ireland. Alderman William Sheehy, a gentleman generally known in Dublin, as well as in Limerick, transacted business in the latter city until the afternoon of Monday. He rode as usual to Ayle, his country residence, where he appears to have led a lonely and retired life. After his arrival his ploughman attended to receive his directions, and remained with him until nine o'clock. Next morning smoke was seen to arise from the cottage, the roof was found burned, and had fallen in. On a search parts of the body of Alderman Sheehy were found—the bones of the legs below the knees, the head severed from the body, and portions of the trunk. It would appear that after killing the victim the murderers had hewn the body in pieces for the purpose of removing and concealing it. They seem to have carried their intention partly into effect, for some portions of the body cannot be found, when they conceived the idea of setting fire to the house in the hope that the flames would consume the remainder. Anything more horrifying than the state of the remains cannot be conceived. Ribbonism is to be charged with this barbarity. Mr. Sheehy had some refractory tenants, who would neither pay rent nor leave their holdings. In the exercise of a common right he appealed to the law, and endeavoured legally to compel them to do one or the other. He was regularly "noticed" by the Ribbon fraternity; he was warned by the police; but, unhappily, treated both threats or warnings as of no moment. He was marked out for death. How the murder was performed, or at what hour, none can tell. The murdered and the murderers were alone in the dead hour of night. We have but the ashes and fragments of the one; justice is as yet vainly searching for the others.

If ever there was a case demanding promptitude and energy it is this. It happens at a moment when the peasantry are taught that they are the rightful owners of the land, and when a priest publicly informs men evicted by the law that they shall not be evicted. Let not this be added to the long catalogue of undetected murders, lest we be compelled to believe that our police and constabulary are utterly useless in the discovery of crime. There must have been more than one person engaged in the act; articles of value may have been taken; some clue may be found if hunted for before the blood sinks in the ground and grass grows over it.

We suppose the magistrates will meet at once, and that the Crown will offer a reward for the detection of the murderers. These measures have proved of little avail in many cases. We need a detective as well as a military police. We require a small body of acute men trained in the investigation of crime. The most skilful detectives in Ireland should at once be sent down to the spot, and armed with full powers to act independently. The local police are too well known. A policeman visiting a magistrate in order to procure a warrant is sure to be watched, and intelligence of his movements is conveyed through a thousand channels to the criminals. To break down the murderous confederacy of Ribbonism, an organisation is required as secret and as mysterious as itself. We are no advocates for a spy system, but against a vehmgericht which kills, hacks, and burns its victims in the dark, all means of discovery are lawful.

THE question respecting the title to the franchise by right of grandbirth was settled yesterday, as far as the Court of Revision is concerned. We print most fully the elaborate and carefully-prepared judgments of the Revising Barristers, in the belief that they completely exhaust the subject, and will be regarded as the repertory of arguments on all similar cases. The judgment of the court was unanimous in favour of the claimant. As Mr. O'Hara is himself a Liberal, perhaps the Radical party will rest contented with his able and lucid judgment. The onus of an appeal to the Queen's Bench now lies upon them. They may throw the helve after the hatchet, and, by way of doing something, do themselves mischief. "Boanerges Bounce" speculates on the chance of a division in the Court of Queen's Bench. He fondly imagines that her Majesty's justices can be influenced by political motives, and may interpret the law in favour of a party. The decision given so clearly and so fully by Mr. O'Hara is a proof that an independent judge knows no partisanship, and will ever decide simply in accordance with the evidence before him, unswerved by anything external. If the Radical party be rash enough to appeal, we venture to say they will have the unanimous judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench against them, and the pleasure of paying costs, unless the ratepayers are to be fleeced for their expenses.

But how ridiculous would have been the position of any gentleman who had taken the pledge which faction had dictated! He would have undertaken to refuse the franchise to those whom the Revision Court declares to be entitled to it. The Lord Mayor would have decided one way, while the Court of Revision would decide in another. Actions *ad infinitum* would be brought against any Lord Mayor who refused an ascertained privilege to those pronounced to be entitled to it. Not every Lord Mayor, we trust, is to be an attorney looking out for practice, and to gentlemen of other callings the prospect of such unlimited litigation is undesirable. What are we to say of the value of that "opinion" on which the Lord Mayor professedly relied, when he endeavoured to limit the constituency of Dublin by abrogating a right which, certainly, had the prescription of sixty years at least? We fancy we have heard the last of the pledge, for there is but one individual in the Corporation who would accept it now, and he is its propounder.

But there is a matter connected with the case which, we think, calls for the interference of the bar, if it would uphold its dignity and rules. The conduct and evidence of Mr. Devitt and Mr. Francis Brady are before the members of the legal profession. The former gentleman was a member of a society expressly formed for the disfranchisement of Freemen, yet he directed the decision of the Lord Mayor in favour of the objects of that society; and, further, he appeared in the box as a witness in support of the decision he gave as a judge. We ask, is this in conformity with the etiquette of the bar? We inquire whether it is usual or correct that a barrister, and even a Queen's Counsel, should spend days in getting up a case, examining old documents, preparing evidence, and performing all the routine business of a solicitor? Is it usual, or is it etiquette, that barristers and Queen's Counsel should draw up a case, prepare pleas, and then endeavour to fortify that case and plea by voluntary evidence, and all without a fee? To us all this seems to be in opposition to those conventional rules which the bar has ratified, to secure the independence and respectability of the body. This is a matter of some importance to the legal profession, and should, if contrary to rule, be noticed by those who have the well-being of that profession in their care.

THE *Constitutionnel* asserts that the Emperor of France is clothed with authority "for the good of "Europe." If the arming of every nation, the energetic construction and reconstruction of fleets, constant alarms, and universal distrust, be for the "good "of Europe," we can acknowledge the truth of this account of the Emperor's mission. The present policy of the French Cabinet is inexplicable upon any other supposition than that it aims at "preserv-"ing an equilibrium" between revolution and legitimacy, ready at any moment to throw its weight into that scale which would be likely to prove most profitable. The Emperor marks out two lines of conduct—either to crush revolution, or to sustain the Italian movement. To oppose the popular will would be to betray his own origin, and the principle of popular suffrage; on the other hand, openly to favour the Italian movement would be to offend Austria, Russia, and Prussia. These Powers are cleverly made available in the argument; so the Emperor hangs, like Mahomet's coffin, in suspense.

There was a third line of conduct which the Emperor might have pursued. He could have avoided crowding the Roman territory with soldiers, and occupying a considerable portion of Italian territory to which he has not the shadow of a claim. He has sent an admiral and several ships to Gaeta, as the Parisians assert, to prevent the bombardment of that fortress. This does not favour the statical equilibrium, nor is it very consistent with the theory of popular right which he professes to uphold. One passage only in the official article is expressed without ambiguity:—"An organised and powerful Italy "is henceforth the interest of Europe." The dream of a Confederation, then, has vanished. But it may fairly be asked, how can Italy be organised or powerful while the Roman territory, which breaks the continuity of the Italian kingdom, and breaks it asunder like a wedge, is virtually a province of France?

The *Times* on the Italian Position:—

By this time, with an unanimity which is not wonderful, the Neapolitans will have voted themselves subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel. The title, therefore, will be complete. Theoretically, unanimous election is, without doubt, the best title by which any King can hold a sceptre. The longest hereditary succession is but the original title of the first possessor transmitted through his descendants. Choice or force, election or conquest, are at the root of all our Royal trees; and, of the two, election is surely to be esteemed more valid than conquest. It was the title pointed out by God himself; it was the title of the chiefs of our German ancestors; it is the title of our own Royal House; and it is the title of the Emperor who has watched over and nurtured this rising electoral kingdom. It may be suggested that to make such a ceremony as election by universal suffrage strictly valid there should be a vacancy, as there was in the days of Saul, and also in those of James II., and also in those of Napoleon III. But perfect unanimity in the electors almost presumes a vacancy, especially if there be moral reasons to justify their casting off their old allegiance. The Neapolitans have quite as good a case against their Francis II. as we had against our James II. He has certainly broken the original compact between Prince and people, and, if he has not deserted the kingdom, he has certainly abdicated the functions of government. The title Victor Emmanuel has now obtained is therefore perfectly good according to all the principles of public law, if only he can reduce it into possession.

This is how the transaction appears in our constitutional eyes. We class it with a hundred precedents of tyrants expelled and lawful Princes created by election to succeed them. But Victor Emmanuel cannot expect that the same view of this case is taken at Warsaw. "What God is in Heaven the Czar is on earth" is the orthodox creed taught to the Russian peasant; and the pleasant doctrine is doubtless complacently repeated by Royal lips, Teutonic as well as Tartar. What is a cause of joy and congratulation in London and Paris will be vexation at Warsaw, and will lengthen official faces at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. Russia is a long way off, and very much occupied, and not quite certain of having her own way outside her own frontiers, or she would consistently put down at once any such unpleasant novelty in that chain of precedents which tends to discourage the right divine of Monarchs to govern wrong. Prussia, with all her semblance of constitutional freedom, would crush it as ruthlessly as she would the attempt of any newspaper to publish truth, or the pretence of any unhappy traveller upon the Rhine to protest against the pettifogging ruffianism which has succeeded to the more gentlemanlike brigandage of the former possessors of those banks. But Prussia is afraid lest the French should come as missionaries of civilisation to those parts if she should do any unassisted act towards her secret desires. Austria—but we know what Austria would do if she dare. These three potentates have got together to warm each other's zeal, to nurse the common wrath and keep it warm, but not to do anything. It is at present only a conventicle of despotism, where any sinner may go and be converted. Lord John Russell seems to be in a happy frame of mind, and Prussia has great hopes of him; but we have not heard of any other converts. It does not for the present pretend to the authority of a settled Church, and it has been explained by the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of the French that there is no intention of excommunicating the latter from the communion of crowned heads. Still, however, it is a black look from the north cast upon freedom, and especially upon Italy. It is only at the present a "biting of the thumb" at Victor Emmanuel and his new title. If Russia has been politely prompt in her reassurances to France, Austria has been no less expressive in her declarations that she means nothing serious. After a somewhat eventful interval, France and Austria have, in fact, reverted to their original position. It is not difficult for the youngest reader to recollect the time when Austria was declaring to France that she had not the least intention to strike the first blow against Sardinia, but that Sardinia was acting so offensively that really, &c., &c. And then, it will be also recollected, Austria in a moment of excitement crossed the Ticino, and France came down upon her, and all that is now going on succeeded in natural sequence. But, as the Eastern proverb says, "An ostrich will always be an ostrich," and so we say, "Austria will be Austria still." Austria is at this moment making the same preparations and also the same declarations. She is declaring she will respect the new English-and-French-born heresy of non-intervention, which causes to Pio Nono such paroxysms of disgust and she is massing her troops upon the Po, building a steam fleet on the Garda Lake, and making Verona impregnable. Meanwhile Victor Emmanuel is raising his insolent head as King of Italy and Garibaldi is talking to his comrades in prophetic strain of future campaigns in Venetia and in Hungary. Will those plethoric citadels and their overcrammed hosts of armed men, and will those welldrilled squadrons whose horses drink the waters of the Po, look on quietly while Garibaldi or while Turr marshals his array upon the frontier? It looks very like the old position. Some day or other the young Emperor will againg lose his patience, the portals of the Quadrilateral will open, and Austria will be unable to resist the temptation to swallow her easy and insolent prey. What will then happen? M. Grandguillot tells the sequel plainly enough, when he declares, on the part of the Emperor, that that important personage is fully convinced that "a purely defensive attitude is the line of conduct which Austria has adopted, and from which she does not intend to depart." If Austria moves she is lost. Whether if she remains still she is saved we do not dare to say. Napoleon may or may not have determined to break her up at any rate, and he may or may not have secret sympathies with strange things about Hungary which have fallen from Garibaldi, and are freely discussed on the heights of St. Angelo; but, unless M. Grandguillot has lost his inspiration, it is clear that an attack upon Sardinia, openly threatening as is her attitude, and repulsive as is this her new presumption to give a King to Italy, would bring on a campaign in the Peninsula, wherein Austria without a fleet would be like a dog fighting an otter in the water.

This article in the *Constitutionnel* is probably Napoleon's quiet reply to the divine right demonstration at Warsaw. Just at this moment Napoleon is by no means in a humour to allow Austria to go down South and settle matters according to her fancy in the South of Italy. He may love Garibaldi much or little, but he certainly loves the three great Powers and the little milky way of fragmentary Sovereigns who are met at Warsaw less. They may write as lovingly as they please, but he knows very well that if there had been no Napoleon III. there would have been no meeting at Warsaw, and that they are not met to consult as to his well-being and future happiness he is obstinately persuaded. Therefore, he answers by a *defense* to Austria to go out of her own fortifications, and by a gentle intimation that she has broken the peace of Zurich by her conduct towards Venetia, which had been specially stipulated in that document. There is a peculiar significance in this last hint, as we shall probably see when Garibaldi makes his descent upon the coast of Venetia. This seems to be the position. It may not long endure. Now, then, is the opportunity of Victor Emmanuel. If he does not seize this opportunity to drive the King of Naples into the sea, or, more humanely, into a seagoing boat, he is not the man for his time. A few words, a high bid, a new phase of policy, may change all. This crown of Italy is worth an energetic clutch, now that, after such doubtful play for it, it is within reach.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday Morning.

John Hullah, the celebrated musical teacher, has been made a bankrupt. He has conferred great benefits on thousands of persons by his admirable training classes, and if, as was suggested, each would subscribe a small sum, it would be amply sufficient to extricate him from his present difficulties, and set him up once more.

One of the morning papers suggests to the Corporation the propriety, not to say *eclat*, of asking the Volunteers to line the streets during the Lord Mayor's procession. Of course (hints the *Times*), an invitation to partake of turtle soup and other hospitable fare afterwards, at the hands of the aldermen, may be relied on.

The news from America gives us reason to hope that the ensuing elections will return a President in favour of the total suppression of the slave trade, and the repression of slavery itself within its present limits. In 1856, out of 296 electors, 174 voted for the Democratic, or pro-slavery party, 114 having upheld the Republican interest (the remaining eight having voted for the chief of the "Know-Nothings," or native American faction). In 1860, out of 303 electors (the lately added States of Minesota and Oregon having brought 4 and 3 votes respectively), there is almost a certainty of 154 votes for the Republicans. This happy state of affairs is brought about by the decision of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana against the Democrats. The decision of New York will determine the matter. The Southerns then must either make the best of it, or carry out their long-flourished menace of secession. If Lincoln, the President proposed by the Republicans, gets into power, there is hardly a doubt about his determination to suppress the slave trade.

I mentioned to you some days ago that an opposition to street rails was contemplated by some Marylebone vestrymen. This unprincipled attack was instigated by Lord Portman, the Duke of Portland, and the London General Omnibus Company, which last concern, famous for the worst vehicles in the metropolis, dreads the competition of larger and more comfortable modes of conveyance. There never was an invention made for the benefit of civilisation, that some benighted individuals did not oppose. Even Alderman Salomons can testify to that, as he nearly experienced the sensation of being tossed in a blanket by the ladies of Tunbridge Wells, because he advocated a railway to that resort of honey-mooners.

To-day's papers contain an account of the lamentable murder of Dr. Albrecht Roscher, while on a scientific mission in Africa, where he was sent by the King of Bavaria. In the summer of '59 he left Zanzibar to explore the great Lake of Ngassa, the shores of which had been hitherto unvisited by the white men. In the winter of the same year he arrived at the lake, where he was detained by illness for several months, not being enabled to set out on his expedition again till the subsequent spring. Leaving his baggage in the charge of the native sultan, Nussewa, who had treated him with great kindness and hospitality, he proceeded on his way with four attendants. On arriving at Kissougooneo, he was invited to stay at the house of the head chief. Being faint, he accepted the invitation, and determined to stop some time at this village to recruit his health. On the very first day, however, of his coming, his gold and valuables marked him as a prey for the savages. As he was sleeping, a band attacked the house. He awoke, and, rushing to the window to know what was the matter, fell dead, pierced by two arrows one through his heart, the other through his throat. One of his attendants escaping, bore the tidings to Sultan Makawa, who instantly ordered his vassal, Sultan Kingomanga, to arrest the murderers. After a slight resistance four men were seized, and thrust into prison, awaiting trial. The kindness on the part of those native princes towards the deceased, and their expedition in aiding justice, call for some recognition from the British Government, under whose protection the unfortunate missionary was travelling.

The Danish correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions a contemplated canal through Holstein, from the mouth of the Elbe to Haffkrug in the Baltic. The advantages of this undertaking would be incalculable. There would be less dangers attendant on voyages from England to Prussia; immense advantages would accrue to Danish commerce, not to speak of a handsome revenue out of the tribute impost. The canal has been proposed by Mr. Hansen, an American gentleman, and has obtained the approval of every Cabinet in Europe. The length will be about fifty English miles, the breadth from 150 to 250 feet, with a depth of 25 feet, to admit the largest ships and steamers. In saving of time and money, the advantage would be immense. A steamer of 3,000 tons, costing 2,000 dols. per day to work it, would save five days, or 10,000 dols., in the voyage to and from St. Petersburg. If this would be the saving of a single vessel one can hardly estimate the advantages that would be gained by the mercantile marine of Europe. The absence of harbours of refuge from the Elbe to the Skaw makes coasting round Denmark extremely dangerous. This canal will obviate all this, and, in addition to affording easier transit to the vessels that regularly ply between the German Ocean and the Baltic, will absorb the immense traffic that is now carried on overland between Hamburg, Lubeck, and Prussia.

Although no great national proceedings have marked our foreign policy during the last three months, no doubt, unfortunately, exists that there is international ill-feeling between England and Prussia. Some unfortunate fatality pursues England in its foreign relations. We seldom get any credit for our assistance, never for our sympathy. We delivered Spain from the French, and the only result apparent from our endeavours seems to be that in the year 1860, Spain is more French than English in its sympathies. We wasted life and money to emancipate the Greeks, who became devotedly attached to Russian interests. And ever since the fight of Waterloo we have cherished the alliance of Prussia as that of one State at least in Europe which, through ties of religion, would prove a sincere friend in emergency. And what is the result? In 1860, Prussia has declared herself against a cause which is dear to England. She has shown a contempt of our *amour propre* by proclaiming us "rude blackguards," and has manifested a feeling antagonistic to the institutions of a free country, by prosecuting subjects of her Majesty resident at Bonn for issuing a protest against the studied insolence of officials. Prussia may yet want our assistance on the Rhine, unless, indeed, she has so far sunk under evil influence as to think of surrendering her Rhenish provinces for some more Germanic recompense.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday Morning.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE CAPTAIN JONES, OF THE LONDON ROYAL IRISH.

Immediately after evening parade last night, the members of the corps assembled in public meeting in Westminster Hall, to adopt steps for erecting a memorial to their late captain. Each member of the corps wore a band of crape on his right arm. In the absence of the noble Colonel, the Marquis of Donegall, the chair was taken by Major Verner, who, in a few words, reminded the members present of the loss which every man felt. The resolutions adopted at the preliminary meeting, and letters of apology for their absence from the noble colonel and the Earl of Avon and others having been read, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell moved a resolution expressive of the sense of loss which the corps felt on the sudden death of Captain Jones, and inviting a subscription list for a testimonial to be opened. In doing so he said that the death of their late lamented captain had come upon him as a shock. His first feeling, when he saw an account of it in a country paper, was that the corps could not recover the loss. Their late captain had shortened his vacation to enable him to spare additional time to his regiment, and, melancholy enough, went over to his native place but to find a watery grave. He need not speak there of the devotion of their late captain to the corps. He preferred in a wider spirit to point out his ready zeal for every Irishman. Frequently he (Mr. O'Connell) had heard from the lips of Irish workmen, employed by the company under whom Captain Jones held a responsible situation, praises of the willing spirit with which he sympathised in their every difficulty, and taught them to adapt themselves to the habits of a London life. Many of them who, through inexperience, had got into scrapes had found a kind friend in him. As Captain Jones had aimed at making the London Irish the crack corps of Great Britain, he could not suggest a nobler tribute to his memory than that all present should determine to follow in the path marked out by their captain, comrade, and friend; and, as far as lay with each, strive to show that the discipline of the Irish was unsurpassed by any other rifle regiment. Mr. O'Connell spoke under the influence of deep feeling. The resolution was seconded by Rev. Mr. Atherton, Protestant chaplain to the corps. His duty as a clergyman was to remind all present of the lesson taught them by their captain's removal. He could join in every word of praise uttered by his friend, Mr. O'Connell, in reference to the deceased. He had admired the enthusiasm which their late captain had manifested for everything connected with the London Irish, and, as captain of the first company, he, as well in the private circle as on the parade in Hungerford Hall, was ever bent on raising it to the utmost efficiency. It was his sad duty last Sunday to address a number of the men belonging to the Tower Hamlets division of the regiment on the loss which they had met with, and to dwell on the shortness of life. He on that sad occasion read the regimental order issued by their lieutenant-colonel, with reference to the loss which the regiment had met with, and he had no doubt it was fixed on the mind of all present. Since he had delivered that discourse he had learned that their deceased captain had intimated to many of the men, before he went to Ireland, that he would, on that Sunday, march with them to join in the worship of Almighty God, in accordance with the religious opinions of many of the corps (the Roman Catholic), that they might invoke the blessing of their Heavenly Father on their cause. It was a sad and solemn reflection that at the very hour and day for which Captain Jones had made this arrangement, he (Mr. Atherton) should be preaching his funeral sermon. Mr. Montgomery, in proposing the names of a committee to act with the colonel and officers in procuring subscriptions for the memorial, expressed the sympathy which the corps felt in the loss their lieut.-colonel had suffered by the death of the Marchioness of Donegall. Mr. Biggs, a private, seconded the proposal, and was glad to be allowed an opportunity of expressing the feelings of his fellow-privates at the loss of their much-lamented captain. When he recollected the energy with which Captain Jones had laboured to make the corps really efficient, he felt he might use the words applied to Sir Christopher Wren, as the architect of St. Paul's, and say, "Si monumentum queris, circumspice." Dr. Allen suggested that a letter of sympathy should be sent from the corps to Captain Jones' widow, to be signed, on behalf of the corps, by the lieut.-colonel and their worthy secretary. He was aware the council had already decided on forwarding a letter of condolence, but he thought the expression of feeling coming from the entire regiment would be gratifying to their comrade's family. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm by the assembled meeting, and readily adopted. Mr. O'Connor, honorary secretary, addressed the meeting. There was one quality of their late friend which had escaped notice, but from which the corps had derived especial advantage. As all knew, a corps of Irishmen must consist of men differing from one another on many points. Captain Jones had always aimed at removing main differences, and teaching them all to work together. He took a great pride in the Volunteer movement, and wished it might become worthy of Great Britain. He spared no efforts to make his own regiment the first of Volunteer regiments. The several resolutions, on being put from the chair, were received by an unanimous show of hands. On a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his conduct in the chair, and the active zeal which he ever manifested for the welfare of the London Irish, Major Verner replied, thanking the corps. He read an extract of a letter which he had received that day from the Marquis of Donegall, in which he requested it to be made known how much he valued the departed captain, and took that opportunity of expressing his own sense of the loss which he had met with in the sudden death of a fellow-officer and friend. For himself, his best exertions would be ever directed to make the corps worthy of Ireland; but his experience of 32 years in the army told him that soldiers liked two things, short drills and short sermons, so at that late hour he should not detain them with lengthened observations. The subscription list was then handed round, and in a short time £120 was subscribed, including ten guineas from the Marquis of Donegall, five guineas from the Earl of Avon, and five guineas from Major Verner. The corps separated at ten o'clock.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorowna of Russia, and their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out in open carriages yesterday afternoon. In attendance were the Lady in Waiting, Madame and Mdlle. Philosophoff, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Le Comte Zouboff, Le Comte Lewscheff, Le Baron Walleen, Le Capitaine Nowitsky, and Major du Plat.

The following visiters arrived at the Castle in the afternoon:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton), the Earl and Countess Spencer, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Palmerston.

MUSICAL AND DIORAMIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Henry Smith, vocalist and pianist, appeared, last evening, at the Rotundo, in a musical entertainment entitled "A Voyage and Wanderings in America," illustrated by a diorama, representing a variety of scenes in that country. Mr. Smith has paid sixteen voyages to and from America, and, having spent several years in the United States, has taken a view of character, custom, and scenery, which he describes with a good deal of freshness and humour. He is, also, a vocalist of the Henry Russell school, in which he seems to have graduated. His chief songs are "Pull away cheerily," "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," "The Slave ship," and "The Village Blacksmith." The character of his singing may be seen from the above pieces, which he executes with a great deal of taste and skill. The entertainment was well attended, and, we expect, will be even more successful.

The Church.

The Vicar-General of Down (Dr. Knox) has written to the *Belfast Mercury*, in the name of the Bishop, declining to receive the subscriptions which have been offered through the columns of that paper, to enable him to carry on the suit as to the right of a bishop to inhibit a clergyman of another diocese from preaching. Dr. Knox states that the Bishop considers it part of his duty to defend the rights of himself and his successors, and that the funds of the see were entrusted to him for such a purpose as this.

The College living of Enniskillen having been offered to and refused by the Fellows of Trinity College, the Provost and Senior Fellows have resolved to present the Rev. W. C. Magee, D.D., late of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, and not long since appointed chaplain of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone.—*The Clerical Journal.*

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT IN ENGLAND.

ARCHDEACONRY.

Bath: val £15; pat Bishop of Bath and Wells: Ven W Gunning, dec.

PREBEND.

Compton Dundon, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

HONORARY CANONRY.

In the Cathedral Church of Norwich: pat the Archbishop: Rev W H Hanson, dec.

DEANERY RURAL.

Whitechurch, dio Salisbury: Ven W Gunning, dec.

RECTORIES.

Hockwold, w; Wilton V, Norfolk; dio Norwich: val £530 with residence: pats Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: Rev W H Hanson, dec.

Westwell, co and dio Oxford: val £159 with residence: pats Christ Church, Oxford: Rev J E Bode, prom.

VICARAGES.

Buckland-Newton, w Plush C, Dorset: dio Salisbury: val £496: pats D and C of Wells: Ven W Gunning, dec.

Dunsford, Devon: dio Exeter: val £279 with residence: pat B Fulford, Esq: Rev R Bartholomew, prom.

Thanks.

From Mr. Stewart Baskin—To William Todd, Esq., Mary-street, for £2, towards the funds of the Dublin North Circuit Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

University Intelligence.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THURSDAY, OCT. 25.—A general meeting of the Society will be held in the Library at three o'clock, College time.

The Army.

Captain H. Mercer's No. 3 Field Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, fully equipped with 12-pounder Armstrong guns, was on Tuesday placed under orders for New Zealand, with an intimation that their departure from head-quarters, Woolwich, will take place towards the latter end of November.

Captain J. Lyons, R.A., at present attached to the School of Gunnery as Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, has been appointed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to succeed Captain A. Noble as Assistant to Colonel Tulloch, Inspector of Artillery at Woolwich, the appointment of Captain Noble on the Staff having been cancelled at his own request.

NEWLY INVENTED GABION.—In consequence of the Royal Engineer permanent committee, at Chatham garrison, as well as the Ordnance select committee at Woolwich, having made a highly favourable report of the newly-invented iron band gabion, the invention of Sergeant-Major J. Jones, R.E., General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K.C.B., the Inspector-General of Fortifications, has issued directions for the invention to be adopted generally in the service, and included in the list of stores to accompany troops in the field.

The *National Zeitung* says:—"A report is prevalent in Berlin that Lord Bloomfield, the English Minister at the Prussian Court, is about to resign his post. Lady Bloomfield, who has resided in Ireland for some time intends to take up her residence in Italy in the winter and Lord Bloomfield will also accompany her ladyship."

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, OCT. 24—It is asserted, that Baron Ricasoli remains in office. Advices received here from Naples to the evening of the 23rd do not confirm the dispatch, originating from an official source, announcing that the Garibaldians had entered Capua.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Venafro.

No news as been received concerning the result of the voting in Southern Italy.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

It is reported at Paris, that the arrival of the French Admiral and his ships at Gaeta is to prevent the bombardment of that place.

An article in Saturday's *Moniteur* is considered unfavourable to the evacuation of Syria by the French, in the stipulated six months. The Porte is represented as not only incapable of protecting the Christians, but its army is accused as accomplices in the outrages perpetrated upon them.

As soon as the annexation of Naples has been officially completed, there will be a review of 100,000 men throughout the whole of Italy, and it is said there will be an army of 300,000 in line by spring. If Austria decides upon acting, her attack will be sudden.

THE CONFERENCE AT WARSAW.

WARSAW, WEDNESDAY NOON.—This morning the Prince Regent and Count Rechberg conferred with the Emperor of Austria. Up till to-day no special conference of the Ministers of Austria, Russia, or Prussia, has taken place. The Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent remain here until Friday.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 17.—It is asserted that several Ambassadors have requested that Turkey in Asia should be visited by the Grand Vizier, as well as Turkey in Europe, the state of the former being equally serious. Arrests are reported to have been made in the army and amongst the lower clergy of Constantinople. Several Poles and Ferrad Pacha have been arrested.

MURDER OF ALDERMAN SHEEHY.

LIMERICK, WEDNESDAY.—Nothing further positively certain has, as yet, transpired concerning this calamitous event. The reports current in town are many and conflicting. An inquest has been held on the mutilated remains of the deceased, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons at present unknown was returned, but the scanty information that has been elicited thereat is unsatisfactory, and not calculated to throw much additional light on the matter. Five persons have, it appears, been arrested on suspicion.

Alderman Sheehy was proprietor of an extensive tract of land in the parish of Feakle, and barony of Tulla, county Clare, and lately had some disputes with certain of his tenantry concerning rent and arrears, and whom he prosecuted on Friday last, at the Killaloe Quarter Sessions. It is asserted that he received intimation, within the last few days, from the police authorities that it was necessary, from information received by them, that he should take great precaution. It is also said he received a threatening notice. Be this as it may, the deceased alderman was in Limerick on Monday as usual, and left for Ayle, his place of residence, about two p.m., reaching there same evening. His ploughman, it seems, was in the house with him on Monday evening until about nine o'clock, and left him in good spirits, although he resided alone. On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, the cottage of the deceased gentleman was found to have been consumed by fire, and his body terribly mutilated and burned; the head being actually severed from the body, as well as one of the legs. The latter has not yet been found. The police are on the *qui vive*, and some lucid information is eagerly and painfully looked for. This city has been thrown into a state of consternation by the direful tragedy, and it is hoped that a full investigation will at once take place. By some the sad affair is looked upon as the result of accident, and one of the latest reports avers that the alderman was reading in bed on the night in question, when the curtains accidentally caught fire, and led to the fatal result. It is almost impossible to say, from the state of the body, whether the head and leg were cut or burned off, and this favours to a certain extent, the idea that it may have resulted from accident.

ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, MARY-STREET.—A course of lectures on the Book of Psalms is being delivered in this church on every Friday, at half-past eleven o'clock.—Subject for to-morrow's lecture, Psalm lxx.

DESTRUCTION OF CORN BY FIRE IN KILKENNY.—On Friday night last, at 11 o'clock, the haggard and barn of Mr. William Clinton, at Boolah, near the Limetree, were discovered to be on fire, and not withstanding every effort to Save the property, it is said that the produce of from 20 to 30 acres of corn was entirely destroyed. The sufferer considers the fire malicious, and intends applying for compensation by presentment. The Earl of Desart, assisted by B. H. Maquire, Esq, Sub Inspector, investigated the matter on Saturday, but we are not informed as to the conclusion arrival at by his Lordship on the subject.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE NEW ULSTER BANK.—On Monday last, this beautiful structure was opened for the transaction of business. We have already noticed, at some length, the internal decorations, which have excited the admiration of all who have inspected them. The furniture of the rooms is quite in keeping with the whole building. The very handsome carpets of the board-room and other offices have been supplied by Mr. Girdwood, High-street; the moveable furniture by Mr. Sloan, of Castle-place; and the beautiful mantel-pieces by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Wellington-place.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER IN MAYO.—The weather during the past week has been a succession of storms and torrents of rain, with but scarcely any intermission; the consequence has been a total cessation of harvesting operations. We regret to say that there is still a very large extent of oats uncut and unripe, and from the inclemency of the season, when harvested, the yield must be of a most inferior description, both as regards quality and quantity; and we are apprehensive that small farmers will suffer serious loss in the return of oats, which has been their great mainstay for the liquidation of their rents, debts, &c. The accounts relative to the potato crop are various and conflicting, but little reliance can be as yet placed on the reports, inasmuch as the general digging of the potato has not been commenced, but we fear much damage has been done by the recent rains, which has had the effect of spreading the disease. However our markets are well supplied with very superior potatoes, which are sold at low prices, from 3½d to 4½d per stone.—*Mayo Constitution.*

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-House, for the week ending Oct. 20, was £[illegible],562 4s 7d, against £8,655 6s 5d the previous week, and £7,102 13s 5d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

TEA.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending Oct. 20, was 51,074lbs. against 57,019lbs. the previous week, making a total of 1,871,511lbs. since 1st Jan., against 1,935,777lbs. same time last year.—*Ibid.*

SALE OF PROPERTY IN NEWRY.—On Saturday last, at the Commercial News-room, Hill-street, Mr. Joseph Loughran put up for public competition a yearly profit rent of £73 8s 4d, arising out of certain tenements in Lower North-street and Merchants'-quay. The lot was sold to Mr. A. J. Small, Newry, for the sum of £1,050.—*Newry Telegraph.*

THE DOMINION AND DOOM OF THE PAPACY.—Last Monday evening, a lecture on this subject was delivered by the Rev. Hugh Hanna, in May-street Presbyterian Church, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of debt incurred by improvements in College-square Church (Rev. J. Collins'). The chair was occupied by Mr. Alexander Clarke, and there were about 2,000 persons present. The lecture was substantially the same as that delivered by Mr. Hanna some time ago in the Victoria Hall, with some additional remarks on the Papal question and the present state of Italy.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

A MASONIC TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—About eight o'clock on Friday night, the members of the Masonic order from the following lodges—Old Monkland, St. James', Cadder, Argyle, Chryston, St. John's, Woodhall, Holyton, and St. John's, Airdrie, as well as representatives from other lodges—had a fine torchlight procession. They were accompanied from their lodge-room, Eagle Inn, by the Drumpeller Instrumental Band, and, after marching through the principal streets, returned about 9 o'clock. The unusual sight attracted a large concourse of spectators.—*Glasgow Journal.*

THE OUDE JEWELS.—Messrs. Mackenzie and Lyall have sold off the Government presents and the King of Oude's jewels. The latter have disappointed the public, who seemed to expect diamonds the size of mangoes, pearls like billiard-balls, and emeralds which none could lift. The two collections made up 1,136 lots, some of which bordered closely upon rubbish. The celebrated Lolly necklace, once the property of Timour Shah, "the first king and great Persian conqueror of Delhi," and which bore his name, and weighs one seer, was amongst the lots. There was also the "far-famed and surpassing" Oude diamond, the largest in Bengal; its weight is fifty-six and a half ruttiss. It formed the "Olympus" to a "superlavity magnificent" belt star, which contained, besides the diamond, 20 others, out and brilliant, 18 smaller ones, 14 smaller still. There was a fine tiara, in which 263 glistening diamonds strove to take the shine out of each other. Lot 761 was a costly dagger, with a solid gold scabbard, and a fine Damascus blade. It was studded with 162 large diamonds, 34 emeralds, 68 pearls, and the tassel was one large topaz. I saw an egg cup, of the ordinary size, made out of one emerald, and it looked worth about four annas. Gems of every description, rubies, agates, topazes, amethysts turquoises, and crystals surrounded you on all sides.

and from the ceilling hung Cashmere shawls, elephant trappings, cummerbunds, and other specimens of "eastern taste and splendour." The jewels sold at a high price, and the sale was held at Messrs. Hamilton's.

A Lady Killed at a Railway Station.—A coroner's inquest was held at Long Preston, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Friday last, on the body of a middle-aged maiden lady, named Alice Proctor, of Close-houses, near Settle, who was killed at the railway station at Long Preston, on the North-Western Railway, under the following circumstances:—On the evening of Wednesday, the 17th inst., the deceased lady and an elder sister went by rail to Long Preston to pay a bridal visit to a nephew there recently married. In the evening both returned to Long Preston station, with the intention of travelling home by the train due at that station at 7-33. A female servant of their nephew (Mr. Proctor) accompanied them to the station, and, perceiving a train in the distance while on the road thither, they fancied it was their train, and made haste to catch it. To save time they did not, as is usual for passengers, first go upon the platform on the side of the rails on which the station-house stands, and then cross the rails, but after having got into the station-yard they crossed at a nearer point, which is not properly fenced off. In crossing Miss Elizabeth Proctor and the servant went first, the latter calling out to the deceased lady, "Do be quick, Miss Alice," as the train was just at hand. Miss Alice, however, while just about stepping upon the platform, was knocked down on the rails, some portions of her dress having, as is supposed, first been caught by the buffer or connecting rods of the engine attached to the train, which turned out to be an express luggage train, travelling at the rate of 20 or 25 miles per hour, without stopping at the Long Preston station. As soon as the train had passed Miss Alice disappeared, and, the assistance of the stationmaster having been procured, she was immediately discovered lying on the rails quite dead. From the injuries received death must have been instantaneous. An official from Derby was present at the inquest on the part of the company. The station-master and another witness stated in evidence that they did not hear any whistling from the engine of the train by which the deceased was killed, and the servant who accompanied her to the station stated positively that there was nothing of the kind. It transpired, also, that the accident happened at 7-15, whereas the luggage train was due at Long Preston at 6-41, and could not have been far in advance of the passenger train for which it was mistaken. There is, moreover, it was said, a great want of better accommodation at the station, and the protection to passengers and the public is far from what it ought to be. One of the jury remarked that he himself had witnessed three or four very narrow escapes. The platform on each side of the rails is very short, and it often happens that passengers, in leaving a train, have to jump out at a place apart from the platform, where there is a steep embankment insufficiently protected, and thus they expose themselves to great danger. The station-yard, moreover, is not fenced off as it ought to be from the rails, or this accident would not have occurred. These facts were strongly commented on by the jury, whose recommendation that better accommodation and protection be afforded the gentleman from Derby promised should have proper attention. The jury eventually returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Defences of the Austrian Frontier.—The *Revue Contemporaine*, in an article copied into the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives a remarkable account of the extensive military preparations that have been made by Austria on the frontiers of Venetia. At Venice an island covered with cannon has risen in the middle of the Grand Canal, and new works have been constructed at Lido and Malghera. At Verona means have been found to cover the heights round the town with batteries and forts. In the plain towards Mantua and the Lake of Garda, either new fortresses have been raised or those already in existence strengthened. It is not an exaggeration to say that Verona can now protect an army of 100,000 men. In a single year Peschiera has become a second Verona: it has now a double girdle of detached forts. A steam fleet rides at anchor in the harbour. The writer had not seen Mantua or Legnano, but from all he had heard it appeared that the defences of the Po had been no more neglected than those of the Mincio.

A letter from St. Petersburg has the following:—"Soon after the war in the Crimea, a general census of the population was begun throughout the Russian empire; it is now completed, and gives the following results:—The total population is 79,000,000. The number of females exceeds that of males by 1,750,000. The lower orders, serfs, pretty traders, and artisans, a total of 53,500,000; the nobles and the higher guilds of traders about 1,000,000. The nobles still possess 21,000,000 of serfs. The population of Siberia, including the wandering tribes of Kasan, Astrakan, and Orenburg, is 4,000,000."

The English Budget System in India.—The proposed introduction of the English budget system into this country is, we fear, likely to prove a failure—first, for want of men to carry it out; and, secondly, because the old hands are so wedded to the old practice of depriving heads of departments of the control of all their transactions that change seems almost impracticable. No just or comprehensive scheme of administration has ever yet found favour in India. Our whole Governmental structure was put together in a haphazard sort of way, without regard either to the fitness of men for their work, or to the mischief sure to be caused by the incongruity of appointing one man to discharge various duties wholly inconsistent with, or radically opposed to, one another. To speak of an Indian system were to give this shapeless mass of contradictions a misnomer. It is only the invincible energy of the English race, coupled with a marvellous good luck, that has enabled us to drag on our existence to this day with no worse misfortune than the absolute break-down of our finances. With the best material in the world for executing our plans, the organisation of our Government has been from the first so defective that everywhere the genius of mismanagement seems to have been at work. Look, for instance, at the abnormal powers possessed by the Military Secretary to Government. This officer directs the operations of both army and navy; and it is a well-known fact that, in the Persian war of 1857, the fleet was ordered to rendezvous at a place a hundred miles out of its proper course, causing a useless expenditure of a few lacs of rupees, solely because the Military Secretary was utterly ignorant of navigation, and the plans were prepared without any naval officer being consulted. So, the Audit Department in this country is the great obstacle to financial reform and reduction of expense, for the reason that it attempts to perform work which the heads of the different departments alone can do satisfactorily. For instance, what can the Auditor-General know as to the ordnance equipment necessary for a field force or an army? Again, what can he know of the requirements of the navy? Yet he has the whole and sole control of the expenditure on these heads. What is the inevitable consequence? Why, the heads of departments become disgusted with interference which is often unnecessary and unwarrantable, and are content to let things go on in the old fashion, since they find themselves without power to effect such retrenchments as they know to be possible and useful. It was hoped that, by the introduction of the budget system, the heads of departments would be vested, as at home, with the sole control of their own business; that they would, every year, carefully consider what amount under the different heads of expenditure was required to carry on the service, and what reforms could be safely effected, and that those estimates would be strictly examined before being sanctioned. The duty of the audit department would then be, as at home, simply to take care the amount sanctioned was not exceeded. But this looked-for change is not to be made. True, the estimates will be made out a little more in detail, but not by the officers at the heads of departments, and thus the whole reform so much boasted of turns out to be a farce. A very expensive farce too; for we have now another audit board at Calcutta, and the military finance commission has been turned into a third board. Really, there seems no hope for India, financially at any rate until we get "more men from England."—*Bombay Gazette.*

Allahabad, Sept. 14.—Since my last we have had heavy falls of rain at intervals, and last night, or rather at three ... this morning, we had a most delightful shower. For a full hour ... the rain came down in torrents, and was accompanied with very loud peals of thunder, and the lightning was really alarming. The intense heat during the whole of yesterday led one to suppose that it would be followed by rain, but we did not expect such a copious down-pour as we have had. Sickness was on the increase at this station, but it will, no doubt, be considerably lessened now. The Assembly Rooms are being rebuilt, and will be ready in a couple of months, and a Soldiers' Reading Room is also being built in the cantonments near the premises occupied by the Delhi Bank. The committee of our rifle club seem to have gone to sleep, as nothing has been heard by the subscribers of the spot selected for a practice ground; and unless they have opportunities for practice we cannot expect very good shots for the prizes in Christmas week. The officers of the 70th and 75th Regiments have already begun the healthful and manly exercise of cricket, and it would be well for the station clubs to follow their example, so as to have ample time during the coming season to play matches with the military. The rivers have risen very much during the last week, and steamers are coming and going regularly to Allahabad and back. I am told that the works at the Railway Jumma Bridge are progressing very favourably under the superintendence of Mr. Deane, the diver; and almost all the engineers of the Jubbulpore line who were passing their time at Allahabad have now proceeded to the line as the working season approaches. People say that the Government have directed that a house should at once be engaged for the Sudder Dewanny office, which is to come down here during the ensuing cold season. Mr. Palmer, who occupies a very large and handsome kotie, was offered Rs. 500 per month, it is said, but he refused it. Unless the Government can secure a place as large as Palmer's, the Sudder Court office will not, I presume, be ordered down; unless one of the barracks is made available, as was the case when the Chief Engineer's office came here last April. The Government deserves much credit for having established a "general hospital" at this station, This has done much good, and all classes of the community are now availing themselves of the boon. Dr Buist, you have probably heard, is in bad health, and will shortly proceed on leave. Mr. Blanchett, the assistant-superintendent, will officiate for the worthy doctor, who entertains the highest opinion of Mr Blanchett's ability to manage the press, and has lately obtained for him an increase of 100 rupees to his salary. I have already alluded to the very heavy work the press has to execute for the Government Secretariat office. The labours of the press are increasing, and Dr. Buist thinks that all surplus work must be done by contract at the other presses. Although the Government have an immense establishment it is inadequate for all the work required from it.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Admiral Sartoris has addressed a long letter to the *Times* on the steam rams, in which the opinion is expressed that there can be no compromise between the old system of naval construction and of naval warfare and the new, and pronounces in ... of the lat...

Correspondence.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S APPROACHING EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

18th October, 1860.

Sir,—In your impression of the 16th inst. you allude to the Royal Dublin Society as the parent society from which many others have sprung for benefiting Ireland in various ways, particularly in agriculture, and you allude to the well-merited testimonial about to be presented to Mr. Corrigan, the very active and intelligent superintendent of that department, in directing which he has been brought into connection with the exhibitors of poultry. The Royal Dublin Society was the first to originate public competitions in poultry more than twenty years ago, and with great and increasing success. By these means the best breeds of poultry have been disseminated through the country, and by which the export of fowl and eggs to the English markets has become something enormous.

By an unaccountable resolution of the Agricultural Committee, it has been decided that there shall be no show of poultry at the approaching exhibition of cattle and roots in December. Perhaps the many intending, and now disappointed exhibiters may be allowed, through your columns, to ask the cause of this retrograde step, after a year the most unprecedented, disastrous, and expensive, to poultry growers.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, Progress.

Sporting Intelligence.

DOWN ROYAL CORPORATION RACES—Oct. 24.

Governor—The Marquis of Downshire. Registrar—James Knaresbro', Esq.

There was a very indifferent attendance, and the sport equally poor, only a couple of races.

Her Majesty's Plate was won in a canter by Prologue, and the Iveagh Plate by Little Cob. The following is a return:—

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs, 3 yrs old, 7st 9lb; four, 8st 9lb; five, 9st 1lb; six and aged, 9st 3lb. Two miles.

Mr Scott's b f Prologue, 3 yrs (Metcalf) 1
Mr Keegan's Hibernia, 4 yrs (Pritchard) 2
Mr Cowan's Daniel, 4 yrs (Conolly) 3
Earl of Howth's Toggery, 3 yrs (English) 4
Mr Irwin's Nightingale, 3 yrs (Lynch) 5

Betting—6 to 4 on Prologue; 5 to 5 against Daniel; 4 to 1 against Hibernia; 5 to 1 against Nightingale; 7 to 1 against Toggery.

Hibernia made the running with Daniel and Prologue next. She kept the lead to the half of her distance, when Prologue challenged and won easy by two lengths; three lengths between 2nd and 3rd; bad 4th and 5th.

Iveagh Hunt Plate of 25 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; weight for age, with selling allowances. One mile:—

Mr. Toy's Little Cob, by Sugar Plum, 2 yrs, £40, 6st 1lb, and 2lbs over (English) ... 1
Lord Lurgan's Mountainstown, 2 yrs, £30, 5st 8lb, and 2lbs over (D Wynne) ... 2
Mr M'Kenna's Nancy, 2 yrs, £30, 5st 8lb, and 4lbs over (Metcalfe) ... 3
Captain Beresford's Little Girl, 4 yrs, £20, 8st 5lb (Pritchard) ... 4
Colonel Archdall's Trollop, 2 yrs, £20, 5st 1lb, and 10lbs over (Brodrick) ... 5

Betting—6 to 4 against Little Cob; 5 to 2 against Mountainstown; 3 to 1 against Little Girl; 7 to 2 against Trollop.

Won by half a length. Trollop showed temper, and bolted previous to starting.

ARMAGH STEEPLECHASES—8th and 9th Nov.

Weights for the Ulster Grand National, 100 sovs added—New Broom, 11st; Wee Nell, 10st 9lb; Little Bob, 10st 6lb; Iris, 9st 12lb; Marmion, 9st 7lb; Newcastle, 9st 4lb; Black Jack, 9st; Cooper's Hill, 9st; Yellow Gal, 9st; Fair Play, 8st 12lb; Vagrant, 8st 10lb.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

Clonmel Hounds—25th, Seskin Gate; 29th, Kenilworth—At eleven.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—26th, Ballynaboohy; 30th, The Sweep—At eleven.

Carlow and Island Hunt—30th, Burton Hall—At eleven.

Louth Hounds—26th, Juliantown; 29th, Collon—At eleven.

Tipperary Hunt—30th, Fethard—At eleven.

NOVEMBER.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—2nd, Castletown—At Eleven.

Carlow Island Hunt—1st, Charlesford; 3rd, Clogrennane; 5th, Clonegall; 7th, Ferns; 10th, Oak Park—At eleven.

Louth Hounds—2nd, Duleek—At eleven.

Tipperary Hunt—3rd, Nine-mile House—6th, Clerahan; 10th, Gaile House—At eleven.

HUNTING.

The Kilkenny Hounds are cub-hunting now, but on account of the "blindness" of the country, they will not begin to hunt regularly until very late. Mr. Bryan's harriers are out every second day. Game is plentiful. On Tuesday they had a splendid day over the large grass fields of Ballyconra demesne. It was a beautiful scenting day, and they killed two sporting hares after fast runs all through a grass country.

Sportsmen are now rapidly quitting their autumn quarters in the Highlands. At Loch Erroch-side Forest Lord Henry Bentinck has had a season of storm and snow. Only on one day did the party return to the lodge with dry garments, while snow was lying knee-deep on the grounds.—*Inverness Courier.*

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The commission will be opened this morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Ball. The calendar is unusually heavy. In the city—James Shields, manslaughter; Albert Blondin and Daniel Morell, manslaughter; Wm. Gill, murder; Butler Creagh, Considine Creagh, and Charles Creagh, conspiracy to defraud; Eliza Maguire and Mary Byrne, arson. In the county—Wm. Cummings, stabbing, with intent to murder; James Collins, larceny; Edward Dwyer assault; James Mahon, burglary and robbery; Jane M'Donald, concealing birth; Catherine Mountain, child desertion; John O'Reilly and Wm. Donnell, highway robbery; Paul Cheevers, and William Cheevers, riot and assault; Michael Dugan, manslaughter; James Wood, misdemeanour; Thomas Murray, burglary and robbery; James Murphy, robbery; and Thomas Donagh, assault.

CO. LOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COURT OF REVISION.—BARONIES OF ARDEE AND FERRARD.

A revision of the voters' lists for the above baronies was made on yesterday, by the revising barrister, J. Leahy, Esq., Q.C., at the courthouse, Ardee. The Conservative interest was, as usual, ably sustained by Wellington Shegog, Esq., solicitor. On the part of the Radicals, Messrs. Wm. Magee and William Alexander M'Kenna, solicitors, were in attendance. At the conclusion of the revision, which occupied the court to a late hour, the following result, highly flattering to the untiring exertions of the Conservative agent, was obtained:—Barony of Ferrard—objections sustained by Conservative party, 47; do. sustained by Radical party, 0; new Conservative claims allowed, 27; new Radical do., 9. Barony of Ardee—objections sustained by Conservative party, 52; do. sustained by Radical party, 4; new Conservative claims allowed, 13; new Radical do., 0.

SIKH REGIMENTS FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

"In enduring fatigue, absence from the prejudices of caste, and patience of discipline, the Sikh is not easily surpassed. He only requires the skill of European officers and instructors to make him an excellent soldier." Such was the opinion of Shahamat Ali, Colonel Wade's Persian Secretary, many years before actual experience could testify to the truthfulness of his observation. Since the above remark was first made we have had abundant opportunities of ascertaining its accuracy, and ample evidence of the soldierly qualities of the Sikhs, whether as gallant enemies or faithful comrades. Their bravery is as unquestionable as their capability of enduring hunger and fatigue, or their freedom from caste prejudices. Nothing seems to come unacceptable to them in the way of eating and drinking, provided only it be good of its kind and sufficient in quantity. As light cavalry they are probably unsurpassed by any in the world, and would give a good account of either the far-famed Hulans, or the equally vaunted Chasseurs d'Afrique. At this moment Major Probyn's corps is serving in China far away from the Punjaub, and has been mentioned in terms of the warmest eulogy by the graphic correspondent of the *Times*. So gratified, indeed, was that intelligent spectator by their martial bearing, their perfect seat on horseback, and their general good conduct in camp, that he became strongly impressed with the advisability of employing such fine soldiers in European as well as Asiatic warfare. There would be little difficulty, we imagine, in adopting this suggestion, and there are many reasons for believing that it might produce very beneficial results. It is not likely that the Sikhs themselves would object to serve either at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, or in the British Isles. Infantry regiments would be more generally useful than cavalry corps, and we cannot but think that the experiment should be fairly tried. In the first place the Sikhs, serving far from their homes, would, to a certain extent, be hostages for the loyalty of their countrymen, who would hesitate to compromise the safety of their friends and relatives. But far more important would be the moral influence these men would exercise on their return to their families, after judging for themselves of the immense power and resources of Great Britain, and of the utter hopelessness of any attempt on their part to emancipate themselves from her gentle sway. Nor would it be possible for them to remain insensible to the charms of a refined civilisation combined with a comparatively pure morality and a religion based upon truth. Whatever difficulties exist are merely questions of detail, which could readily be overcome by officers who have served in the Punjaub, and are consequently familiar with the Sikh character. At least, let the attempt be made. Let volunteers be called for to form a regiment for so many years' service in foreign parts, and we shall be greatly surprised if they do not present themselves in eager emulation.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

State of Washington's House.—The most bigoted stranger that ever trod within these sacred precincts cannot look around without emotion, cannot free his mind from a feeling of sorrow that this touching relic of one of earth's noblest dead should be now in such a state and left to such decay. Those who wish to see the interior of the house must search to the left, where down in a cellar, a negro woman and her family almost lurk—a slave herself, though the only cicerone to the deserted mansion of the man who gave freedom and independence to this continent. This woman has the key of the house, and, passing sulkily under the arcade, points out with a monotonous drawl of habit, the old arm-chair in which Washington used to sit near the door, with its little desk fastened on one side, on which he wrote and answered the dispatches placed in a drawer beneath. The Prince was honoured by having the chair brought out for him to sit in, a chair which future ages will regard with as much veneration as the thrones of state on which the whole dynasties were crowned. But the slave is tired of pointing it out, and hurries on to the door, fumbling in her pocket for the key, while she apologises in shambling terms for the ruinous decay to which the house is falling. Oh, *vanitas vanitatum*! a dirty negress shows the home of Washington for cents, and drops her maudlin pity on its sad forlorn neglect.—*Letter in the Times.*

Boars in France.—The Yonne journals state that, a few days ago, as many as 35 wild boars were seen together by a peasant in the neighbourhood of Floguy; but he, instead of summoning the inhabitants, allowed his dog to attack them, and they dispersed. The people, however, of that village and of the neighbouring one of La Chapelle, armed with guns, pitchforks, scythes, and clubs, collected ... hunt after the animals. In ... short time they succeeded in killing ... the others escaping.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

Henry J. M'Farlane, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present—Messrs. Archbold, Butler, Arkins, Higginbotham, Norwood, J.P.; Austin, M'Cann, Sir J. V. Bradstreet, Bart., J.P.; Dr. Brady; Messrs. Thorp, Ingram, Graham, Flanagan, Dodd, Young, Joseph, Hogan, Gavacan. Capt. Robinson, P.L.I., also attended.

State of the House.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 1,602; admitted during the week, 77; born, 1; discharged during the week, 53; died, 5; remaining on Saturday, the 20th inst., 1,622.

The Clerk then read the following letters from the Poor Law Commissioners, Rev. Mr. Behan, and Rev. Mr. Shore:—

Poor Law Commission Office, 24th October, 1860.

Sir,—Adverting to the previous correspondence on the case of the boy, Edward Duffy, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to state, for the information of the Guardians of North Dublin Union, that they have received a satisfactory assurance from the Rev. Mr. Behan, Roman Catholic chaplain of the workhouse, that he will in future similar cases carry out the instructions of the Commissioners, as contained in the letter which they addressed to him on the 16th instant.

A copy of Mr. Behan's letter is enclosed for the guardians' information.—(By order of the Commissioners)

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of North Dublin Union.

[ENCLOSED COPY.]

North Dublin Union, October 17, 1860.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 16th inst. There is no longer, I am happy to say, in one sense, any subject for disputation. I cannot persuade myself that you expect me to acquiesce in the opinion which you express, that on reflection I shall perceive that I was not justified in telling Edward Duff, on the 5th instant, he had been unlawfully dealt with, for if, as you allow, the guardians could do what in fact they did, on 26th ultimo, then I certainly was justified.

Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that in future contingencies of a like character, I shall carefully carry out your instructions, as contained in your letter, and in article 34, and to remain yours, &c., John Behan.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

North Dublin Union Workhouse, Oct. 22, 1860.

Gentlemen,—I have seen in the public papers that an attempt is being made to induce you to object to my having my curate to assist me in some of the duties in the workhouse, and I think it right to inform you that the Rev. Mr. Childs is the curate of my parish, and regularly licensed as such by the archbishop. I know that in the South Dublin Union the chaplain very seldom attends at all, but the duties are done by the curate of his parish, and I am quite certain that in every workhouse in Ireland, where he has a licensed curate, the chaplain avails himself of his assistance; otherwise, in many unions where the workhouse is distant from the church, no one could accept the chaplaincy if he and his curate could not alternate services; for, in such case, one of them should altogether cease to attend the parish church. This I conceive to be no infringement of the 43rd rule in the "General Order" of the Commissioners of the 19th January, 1852. It may be a question whether that rule applies to chaplains at all; it distinctly refers to any officer or assistant appointed to, or holding, any office under this order. The 25th rule specifies the officers to be appointed under that order, and it would appear that to those officers alone does the 43rd rule refer. But, supposing that it does apply to the case of a chaplain—I conceive that a "deputy" means strictly one who is authorised to act in place of his principal—the one who only "assists" has no authority whatsoever delegated to him; he merely acts with and under his principal, according to the instructions he may receive from time to time. Now, I have not "deputed" Mr. Childs to act in my place. Every Sunday I give him a written memorandum of the several matters I wish him to attend to in the parish or workhouse, for the ensuing week; he does these under my own supervision; for all of them he is responsible to me; and for all the duties of the workhouse I am responsible to the board of guardians; they can control him through me; all his acts are, therefore, under the control of the board; such is the position of a "curate" in our church; the rector is responsible for everything.

The case of ladies or gentlemen belonging to the religious orders in the Roman Catholic Church is not at all analogous; they could not be considered as merely assistants to the chaplain, acting only under his instructions, and entirely subject to his control.

I am sure that the employment of my curate among the inmates of the workhouse tends much to their edification; they are of a class to whom instruction must be imparted in the plainest and most simple manner; there is no scope for those aids of illustration, &c., which would engage the attention of more cultivated minds. The mere plainness of speech which must always be used towards them may, after a time, sound monotonous to their ears, but it somewhat relieves that sameness, and tends to engage their attention, when they are occasionally instructed by a different parson; the style being diversified, while the subject matter is the same.

It is avowed this question has been raised, not from any idea that the duties of the workhouse have been in the slightest degree neglected, or the least fault to be found with the manner in which they have been discharged, but solely in relation for the part I took respecting the children, John and Edward Duff—I say the part I took, for, from the first day that I found out that those children were being tampered with to the hour of their leaving the workhouse, Mr. Childs took no step except as he was instructed by me. I accept the responsibility of everything that was done; I acted as it was my duty to do; and in any similar case I shall pursue a precisely similar course. I will, without faltering, on the one hand, or using harsh language on the other, report to you everything that I know to be going on wrongly in this institution.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant, Thomas R. Shore, Protestant Chaplain.

The Chairman and Board of Guardians North Dublin Union.

The Chairman then said that the returns of the attendances of the Protestant chaplains, commencing on 23rd October, 1859, and ending 23d October, 1860, which had been moved for on the last day, were now on the table. From these returns it appeared that the Rev. Mr. Shore had attended 137 times, and the Rev. Messrs. Childs and Tuttle, between them, 186 times; of the latter attendances twelve were by Mr. Tuttle.

Dr. Brady moved that the return do lie upon the table, which was seconded,

Mr. Arkins next moved that the letter of the Rev. Mr. Shore be inserted upon the minutes, and then that it should be sent before the Commissioners. He begged to state, in contradiction to the terms of the Rev. Mr. Shore's letter, that he was not actuated in the course which he pursued in consequence of his conduct in relation to the Duffs. He (Mr. Arkins) never blamed the Rev. Mr. Shore for the course he had taken in relation to these boys, for he believed that clergymen, whether Protestant or Catholic, should exert themselves in all things appertaining to the good of their flocks. But Mr. Austin had brought a resolution before the board, calling for a return of the Rev. Mr. Falkner's (Roman Catholic chaplain) attendances, and he (Mr. Arkins) thought he was fully entitled to call for a return of the Rev. Mr. Shore's attendance, and that of his deputies.

Mr. Austin, Mr. Butler, and others called Mr. Arkins to order for going into the merits of the case, which was not the question before the chair.

Some noisy discussion followed, after which

Mr. M'Cann seconded Mr. Arkins' resolution.

Mr. Austin then combatted the views of Mr. Arkins, and denied that there was any analogy between the case of the Rev. Mr. Falkner and that of the Rev. Mr. Shore. It was most unjust towards the Commissioners to institute a comparison between these cases. In the case of the Rev. Mr. Falkner the ratepayers had been burthened by an increase of his salary to the extent of £75 a year, and they had, moreover, to pay him ten shillings a week up to the day of his departure from the house, though that increase was distinctly granted as temporary, owing to the very severe weather which prevailed at the time. Mr. Austin also contended that the Rev. Mr. Falkner had let out the discharge of his duty to other parties, who worked cheaply for him, and that he was actually filling three or four other places, while he was nominally confined to the duties of the house. Mr. Austin then moved, as an amendment, that the letter be taken into consideration that day week.

Mr. J. J. Butler seconded the amendment.

The Chairman observed that the letter would go upon the minutes, as a matter of course.

Mr. Flanagan said he objected to some passages in the Rev. Mr. Shore's letter. He wished, however, they could for ever have done with these sectarian questions relative to the inmates.

The amendment was then put by the chairman, and agreed to.

A letter was next read by the Chairman, from Mr. Philip D. Hardy, requesting that his notice of motion for this day should be postponed. It was as follows:—"That, on the next board day, I will call the attention of the guardians to that portion of the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners which refers to the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Behan, in order that proper steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar conduct."

The request was assented to.

Mr. Thorp's notice of motion was next taken up, that the Protestant boys at the sheds be brought down to the parent house on account of the insubordination at the sheds.

Mr. Thorp said he was disposed to postpone this motion too, until the next day of meeting.

The Chairman said he thought it would be inexpedient to do so.

Mr. Thorp said he had no objection to go on with the question if the chairman himself had no objection to its consideration.

The Chairman said the only result of the motion would be to remove down one master and four boys from the sheds.

Mr. Robinson, P.L.I., thought it would be better to leave the boys there, and, in reply to Mr. Arkins, said that the insubordination complained of in the sheds was confined to the boys Duff, who had refused to attend Protestant services. Any little excitement that was connected with that case had, however, passed away. The conduct of these boys had been, no doubt, bad, but they had now been removed, and there was no further instance of insubordination.

Mr. Thorp then withdrew his motion, and the board adjourned.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday, in their rooms, William-street—

Mr. Cade in the chair.

A subscription was handed in by Mr. M'Gowran, from Sir James Power, Bart., £10; and also bankers' receipt for £10 15s 7d, being the amount of dividend on £1,000 Government Stock.

It may be remembered by our readers that allusion was made on yesterday week, at the meeting of the society, to a letter received from Mr. William O'Brien, of Tulla, forwarding the half of a £1 note as a subscription. The secretary yesterday stated that be had received the other half of the note, accompanied by a most agreeable letter, from which the following is a short extract:—"I entirely concur with you as regards the claim the society has on country traders, and hope their eyes will be opened to the advantages arising from the exertions of your very useful body." He (Mr. Brady) referred to another letter received from the firm of William Whitwell and Co., and which has already been published in the Irish Times. This document stated that the society had made "a sweeping charge" against the English brewers, both for not reducing the prices of ales some time back, and also for advancing the price this year, when the hops were unprecedentedly high. In reply to this, he (Mr. Brady) said the society had done no such thing as make a sweeping charge against the English brewers, and the terms of the resolution passed at the last meeting alluded, not to the entire body of the English brewers, but to "several" of them. This resolution could only refer to those who had recently issued circulars to the trade, announcing the increase. Mr. Brady said he was happy in being able to state that he had learnt from various quarters that there was a strong probability of the brewers returning to their old prices.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Monday Evening.—We are authoritatively informed by Grandguillot to-day—first, that not the slightest chance exists of any Austrian inroad on Italy; second, that a letter has reached the French Emperor from Czar Alexander II., protesting his most pacific sentiments towards France; and third, in a preliminary elaborate leading article, the Government politician lays down as an axiom that no State in Europe can have the ridiculous pretension to maintain in this century the *statu quo* of past ages, that such petrifactions are unnatural in human communities, that without progress there is no claim to existence, and to resist all change is to challenge annihilation. This enunciation of an important principle is meant to meet the famous *non possumus* which, however plausible in dogmatic and Ethic theology, is utterly inapplicable to secular arrangements or the political requirements of mankind. It appears from a Roman informant in *L'Independance Belge*, that on the 5th October Duc de Gramont was instructed to offer that Court the guarantee of France, and her support in Congress, for the joint upholding of Pontifical rule through the old Monsignor machinery of the patrimonial domain from Terracina along the Apennine slopes to Rieti and Viterbo in a line through Corneto to the sea; which proposal Antonelli asked two days to deliberate on. On the 7th instant an overture was made to de Grammont requesting an assurance that such was the French Emperor's ultimatum, which he positively declared it to be; whereupon, in the Papal Council Monsignor Borromeo proposed the instant withdrawal of Nunzio Sacconi from Paris, and that functionary takes passage this day in the steamer from Marseilles.

It may be recollected that when Romagna had annexed itself to North Italy, the French Emperor offered to obtain the same European guarantee for Umbria and the Marches, with the residue round Rome, but met with a scornful rebuff. The sybilline volume diminishes at its second offer; it may shrink to a duodecimo at the third time of asking.

You will have got an abstract of the proposed radical changes by which Austria hopes to prolong its cumbrous existence. Dire must be the distress and deep the despair of the Hapsburg dynasty when such a relinquishment of its immemorial system is proclaimed to the world. The opinion here is that the new scheme will accelerate the decomposition of that empire.

It appears that the obdurate Elector of Hesse, who at Austrian instigation still refuses to restore the constitution he has subverted, sought an interview at Frankford with the Prince Regent of Prussia, and that he met with no encouragement in that quarter. Hanover must witness with dismay the abandonment of restricted franchises and the adoption of public control at Vienna. A "great tribulation" is clearly impending over the small Courts, while the Eisenach party, or Coburg reform confederacy, all over Germany will derive immense accession of strength from the forced recognition by Austria of what they are leagued to obtain.

The relinquishment of Capua by its present occupants is hourly looked for on the nearer approach of the North Italian regular army, which was last heard of at Castel Sangro and Isernia. The telegram talks of "Menotti" having been killed, and also "Garibaldi's eldest son;" these two are one and the same person; the chieftain having named his boy after the well known victim of Modena, Ciro Menotti, whose execution by the father of the present ex-Duke lives in Italian memories.

King Victor's progress through the Abruzzi is a continued ovation. From Pescora he had reached Chieti, chief town of the Upper Province, and there had been received in pomp by the local archbishops at the portals of the cathedral, surrounded by the clergy. That a town counting only 14,000 souls should be an archiepiscopal residence is a common feature in the Peninsula; several metropolitan mitres being found in hamlets not even half so large. The official return of bishoprics in the Roman Directory, 1860, presents a remarkable anomaly, inasmuch as Italy shows an enormous preponderance to prelacy over the rest of *Europe*. A glance at this tabular array will surprise most people.

Italy...1 Pope, 1 patriarch,	47 archbishops,	215 bishops,		264
France ...	16 archbishops,	65 bishops,		Rest of Europe 314
Austria ...	16 do,	48 do,		
Spain ...	9 do,	45 do,		
Portugal, 1 patriarch,	2 do,	14 do,		
Gt Britain and Ireland,	5 do,	38 do,		
German Confederation,	6 do,	18 do,		
Baltic Kingdom,	2 do,	14 do,		
Switzerland, ...	...	5 do,		
Malta, Greece, Turkey,	6 do,	14 do,		

The course of events will rectify the balance, as, in the impossibility of a joint agreement between King and Pope to provide successors for the present episcopacy, a large reduction of the staff must ensue.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on Monday evening, informs us:—

M. Grandguillot announces that the Emperor of the French has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia, and infers that the Warsaw interview cannot be construed into a demonstration against France. If that be really the case, if the assembled Sovereigns do not take steps to protect themselves against French intrigue, it means nothing at all, and they had better have stayed at home. Few will believe, however, the interested deductions of the *Constitutionnel*. For the present, however, a protest against the doctrines of "nationalities," "universal suffrage," and "revolution," is all that is likely to proceed from the Warsaw interview. It may also have great influence in the breaking out of war in Italy.

The alleged mission of Baron de Hubner on the part of the Austrian Government draws forth the following observations from the *Constitutionnel*:—

For some days past there has been circulated with systematical persistency a statement that Austria had decided on interfering in Italy. One journal has even spoken of a kind of secret mission said to have been confided to an old diplomatist for the purpose of bringing about some explanation from the French Government as to the bearing it would attach to such an intervention. We consider it our duty to put the public on their guard against reports which would be of a nature to mislead and alarm them. For some time past Austria in her foreign policy has given proof of a reserve and wisdom which it would be unjust to misunderstand. The eminent statesman who directs the department of Foreign Affairs at Vienna knows better than anyone how much an offensive attitude on the part of Austria might complicate the state of affairs in Italy. A purely defensive one presents, moreover, too many advantages to the Austrian Government for anyone to believe that it would readily depart from it. For our part we are well founded in thinking that this is the line of conduct which it has adopted, and from which it will not swerve.

The *Opinion Nationale* has also some remarks on the same subject, declaring the assertion of the Baron's visit for the purpose of announcing that Austria was about to intervene in Ialy brought its own contradiction with it. Just fancy the Baron, it says, addressing the Emperor Napoleon in terms like the following, for the mission in question would involve the necessity of some step of the kind:—

Sire, we detest you, and we should be well inclined to annihilate in France, with your authority, universal suffrage, the pernicious principles of '89, and those ideas of nationalities, the propagation of which in Europe condemns us to a slow but certain death. Unfortunately you are too powerful for us to think of attacking you. You would be rather less so if you would allow us again to place the foot on the throat of Italy, which, in the event of a coalition against you, might operate an inconvenient diversion on our left flank. We, therefore, beg you to remain quiet at home while we crush your ally. When we shall have finished with him we will fall on you.

The *Presse* to-night publishes the following letter, dated from the head-quarters of General Milwitz:—

Santa Maria, Oct. 16.

You must not expect a long letter from me to-day. When dead men resuscitate, they have not much time for writing. Wounded and taken prisoner in the action of October 1st, I was thought, for ten days, to be among the killed. The Government of his Sicilian Majesty at first refused point blank to release me, and persisted in considering me as a prisoner of war, although I was captured unarmed, whilst quietly gazing on the military drama taking place before me. The King, I must not omit to state, had ordered me to be immediately set at liberty, but those strong-minded persons, his Ministers, obstinately refused to obey. I will not expatiate on all the absurdities of the Government of Gaeta; it is easy to see that they have all lost their heads. From San Angelo, where I was taken, I was hurried on to Capua, and but for the intervention of the officers, I should have been hacked to pieces. It is impossible to give you an idea of the brutality of the soldiers. The officers, on the contrary, treated us with the greatest civility, and General Salzano and the old Lieutenant, General Viale, distinguished themselves in particular by their courtesy; but I repeat it, we had a hard time of it with the soldiers. But on the whole our treatment, I say "our," for I was quartered with several of Garibaldi's officers, was tolerable. The Government had allotted to us 30 grani per diem, but our servants, a sailor and a galley slave, plundered us unmercifully. The rooms where we were confined were large and airy enough, but our straw paillasses were very dirty and full of vermin. As for Garibaldi's private soldiers, captured on various occasions, their treatment is horrible. Shut up in a dungeon, damp, dirty, and close, they receive only five grani per diem; in a word, they are starved and devoured by vermin. That is their condition. After 14 days had elapsed the Neapolitan Government acknowledged my position as an unoffending foreigner, ordered me to be set at liberty, and I was permitted to go on board the French dispatch boat, Mouette, under protection of the French flag, and subsequently returned to Naples and Santa Maria, whence I resume my correspondence. Yesterday (the 15th) the Royal troops attacked the positions to the left of San Angelo. They encountered a battalion of Piedmontese bersaglieri, which made very short work of the enemy's chasseurs. At four o'clock the Neapolitans were driven back. Fresh attacks are daily expected, but after the affair of the 1st instant I much question whether anything serious will take place.

One of Garibaldi's sons has died of wounds received before Capua; the other is a prisoner in the hands of the Neapolitans at Gaeta.

The battle between the Piedmontese and the Neapolitans at Iservia is fully confirmed. Victor Emmanuel, according to the last accounts, was at Castel di Gangro—still a long way off from Naples. According to the telegram the voting at Naples yesterday was quite in conformity with previous experience of that new-fangled engine of Governments, which invariably sides with *les gros bataillons*. It has in this case one recommendation, that the French Emperor is forced to respect a decision which it has sanctioned.

A new work, by M. Edmond About, is in the press, which will create a great sensation. From the title, *Rome Contemporaine*, it is easy to guess the subject. It will appear within a fortnight. Another work is also forthcoming which will merit to fix attention—*L'Esprit de la Guerre*, from the pen of Rear Admiral-Bouet Villaumez, maritime prefect at Cherbourg.

A new Legitimist periodical, under the direction of M. de Lomenie, the gifted author of the "Life of Beaumarchais," is about to be started. It is to bear the title of *La Revue Nationale*. It is to be supported, *dit on*, by first-rate talent. There being but three or four *litterateurs* whose effusions are at all readable, some curiosity is felt as to where this "first-rate talent" is to come from.

An avalanche of pamphlets has been brought down upon us by the Warsaw interview. The only one at all deserving notice bears the title of *L'Alliance Anglaise ou L'Alliance Russe?* and pronounces in favour of the latter. To promote the sale, a report has been got up of its being written by the Russian envoy here, M. de Kisseleff. Needless to add there is no truth in it.

THE PAPAL ARMY.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Rome Oct. 16:—

It is not surprising if at the present moment the friends of ecclesiastical rule are loud in their denunciations of Sardinian aggression; nor is it easy to convince a priest, who complains of the territorial spoliations of the Pope and the King of Naples as flagrant robberies, that Italy is now in a great national crisis, and that Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi are but the instruments through which the national aspirations are carried into effect. But, if aggrieved and indignant, the ecclesiastical party is by no means in despair; on the contrary, it hopes all things from the *entente cordiale* of Austria and Russia, and has firm faith in the Divine right of the Supreme Pontiff, and in the ultimate restoration of his dominions. Meanwhile temporal means are not neglected, and the Minister of War is actively employed in collecting the scattered remnants of the Papal army, and in enlisting fresh elements from different parts of the world. Whatever judgments may have been passed elsewhere upon the discipline and military efficiency of the Irish Brigade, it appears that here there has been no dissatisfaction at the amount of prowess displayed by them in defence of the Holy See; for I have been positively assured that measures have been taken for raising another body of recruits in Ireland to supply their place. Monsignor de Merode has in no way modified his plan of forming a strong Papal army; military contracts are being hurried on towards their completion as actively as before, and every day seems to increase the number of soldiers to be seen about Rome in the varied uniforms recently introduced. The Zouaves especially are in the ascendant, and their bravery at Castelfidardo will no doubt render them a favoured corps in the estimation of the Minister of War. A great number of indigenous soldiers, lately prisoners in the hands of the Piedmontese, but now magnanimously restored to the Papal Government, are expected by way of Civita Vecchia, where some detachments have been disembarking for the last two or three days, and have already arrived in Rome. It is supposed that these men will be unceremoniously placed again on the muster roll of the army.

General de Lamoriciere disembarked at Civita Vecchia on Sunday, and was received, rather to his annoyance, with a salute of artillery from the Pontifical corvette in the harbour. He came into Rome the same evening, by rail, and seemed not well pleased at being an object of curiosity to a number of spectators at the station, and at his residence on the Piazza di Spagna. Sentries were placed at the general's door, as usual, by order of the Commandant de la Place, but yesterday morning he dismissed the *corps de garde*, and the sentry-boxes remained empty. Half an hour afterwards, to the surprise of everybody, the detachment (Italian Chasseurs) returned and mounted guard again, having been reproved for disobeying orders; but the general went down himself and definitively sent the soldiers away, declining all military honours in his present position.

A rumour has been very current here that General de Lamoriciere was to be made Minister of War in room of Monsignor de Merode, who would be made Minister of Police and Governor of Rome, vice Monsignor Matteucci, who finally would attain the rank of Cardinal; but I think this plan will not be realised. General de Lamoriciere is suffering from fever, and will probably leave Rome in a few days, after having given an account of his operations, and yielded up his sword to the Supreme Pontiff. Monsignor de Merode's activity in reorganising the Pope's army is doubtless very laudable, but it is difficult to imagine what the warriors will have to achieve, for very little territory remains subject to the Papal *regime* save that occupied by the French; and, therefore, if the Pope's troops want towns to garrison (for the French object to a strong force of them being in Rome), they must regain them *vi et armis* from the Piedmontese. The probable secret of this policy consists in being able to hold on, no matter how, with the appearance at any rate of a regular Government, army, and finances, although within narrowed limits, until some combination or other circumstances in the policy of Europe may raise up champions for the temporal rights of the reigning Pontiff.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 19th inst., says:—

"It is remarked that M. Bismark-Schoenhausen arrived here some days since, and that he is to accompany the Prince Regent to Warsaw. M. Bismark is considered a personal enemy of M. de Schleinitz's policy, which represents the alliance of England and Prussia. The great object of M. Bismark's policy is the aggrandisement of Prussia in Germany, and to coincide in every question with Prince Gortschakoff. Should this policy prevail at the interview of Warsaw, and be adopted at Berlin, M. Schleinitz will retire and be succeeded by M. Bismark. The Russian Government is believed to feel a great interest in dissolving the relations between Great Britain and Prussia, and even in creating disunion between them. The Austrian Cabinet has shown itself very pliant with Russia in the Eastern question. At the interview to be held at Warsaw Count Rechberg will, no doubt, bring forward the question of an eventual war in Venetia, and consequently the measures to be adopted in case of an insurrection in Hungary or Poland. It is hoped that the Berlin Cabinet will not suffer itself to be induced to sign an engagement, a protocol, or any kind of declaration. M. de Schleinitz has been indisposed since his return from Coblentz. It is probable that he will be replaced at Warsaw by the Under Secretary of State Gruner. You will have already heard of the constitution granted by the Emperor of Austria. It has been published previous to the departure of Francis Joseph for Warsaw, in order to prove the absence of all foreign influence on the resolutions adopted by the Emperor. It is carefully endeavoured to avoid employing the word 'constitution'—'institution' is used. The newspapers have been forbidden to discuss the new project, inasmuch as the subject of the constitution is no longer an open question now that the Emperor has pronounced his decision. The new plan is to be discussed by the Council of the Empire, which is to be assembled for that purpose."

THE WARSAW CONFERENCES.

The latest correspondence on this subject is from Berlin, of the date of October 20:—

The Prince Regent, accompanied by General von Roon, Minister of War, set out this morning at half-past nine, by an express train, for Warsaw. The absence of the Prince from the capital will probably extend to the close of this month.

The malady by which the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs was attacked in returning from Coblentz compelling him to keep to his bed, M. de Gruner, under secretary of the same department, left Berlin this morning, with several privy councillors, for Warsaw, where he will represent the Baron de Schleinitz in the deliberations which will be entered upon between Prince Gortschakoff and Count de Rechberg. M. de Bismark, Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, having been summoned by the Regent from St. Petersburg to Berlin, has likewise received an order to repair to Warsaw, where there will be several other Prussian diplomatists.

When we consider the great number of diplomatic personages and Aulic and Privy Councillors of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian nations who will be collected at Warsaw, it is impossible to doubt that deliberations will take place respecting the great political affairs which now agitate the public mind in Europe, and that engagements will be mutually entered into between the three Sovereigns, independent of, and without the participation of, France and England, that will give a new aspect to the situation of Europe. It is to be regretted that England should be excluded from these important deliberations, and the decisions in which they may result, in consequence of the policy of the British Ministry in encouraging and supporting, contrary to the law of nations, the invasion, without even a plausible motive, by the Piedmontese army, of the kingdom of Naples, and this on the sole authority of a simple Minister of State, M. de Cavour, who did not shrink from declaring the throne vacant in his speech to the Parliament at Turin. It requires no great degree of penetration to understand that such doctrines, which would destroy all the institutions that legally exist in Europe, and with the execution of which Lords J. Russell and Palmerston have so inconsiderately associated themselves, will of necessity be repudiated and stigmatised by the three sovereigns who will have met at Warsaw before this letter reaches you. What is infinitely to be regretted also is, that England has maintained and pushed much farther than France even these revolutionary principles in Italy. Louis Napoleon seeks evidently to arrest their course by an approach to the policy of legality, order, and peace proclaimed by the three Courts of the North. What will be the palpable and evident consequence of the extra revolutionary policy of the English Government? There is absolutely no power in Europe, France included, which will follow in this dangerous path, by acting so obviously against the law of nations; and England by so doing will incur the risk of being reduced to a state of complete isolation.

The Duke of Newcastle at Cincinnati.—The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, Earl St. Germans, and others, were objects of great attraction, little crowds gathering round them all the evening. The following conversation, which took place between the first-mentioned gentleman and a citizen of the United States, is too good to be lost. The duke was leaning against one of the pillars which support the gallery, looking at the gay throng, when up came the aforesaid citizen, who, grinning his politest, said, "You're one of the soote (suite), ain't yew?" "Yes, sir, I am;" blandly replied his grace. "Might I ask who yew may be?" "Oh, certainly, my name is Newcastle." "Oh, yeu're the Dook of Newcastle, air yew? who'd a thought neow?" and after a pause, and looking up in the nobleman's face, he observed—"My! yew scared them Orangemen, didn't yew?" What his grace replied is not on record.

... APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE ROMAN STATES.

The *Post* has received the following telegram from its Paris correspondent:—

The last intelligence from Rome states that the Pope has definitively renounced all intention of quitting the city.

Orvieto will not be occupied by the French troops, but will remain to Sardinia.

TURR'S DIVISION ORDERED TO EMBARK.

The *Times* has also received the following from Naples:—

Turr's division has received orders to be ready to start by sea. Destination not known. The Hungarian Legion is to form part of it.

ABANDONMENT OF THE LINE OF THE VOLTURNO.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its Naples correspondent:—

Naples, Tuesday.—Cajazzo and the vicinity has been evacuated by the Royalist troops.

The line of the Volturno has been abandoned for that of the Garigliano. The National flag floats on the heights above Capua.

Hopes are entertained that Capua will be shortly evacuated.

NAPLES.

The French Admiral has arrived at Gaeta, from Naples, with two ships of the line and two frigates.

GENERAL BENEDEK.

Pesth, Tuesday Evening.—This morning the garrison marched out for a review. General Benedek took leave of the troops, and addressed them in a speech.

The proposed illumination of the city did not take place by desire of General Benedek, who stated that it would be better to present the costs of the illuminations to the army.

PRUSSIA.

In reply to a dispatch from the Russian Government, the Cabinet of Berlin has stated that it is now too late to recall the Prussian Envoy from Turin, and that if such a measure was advisable, it should have been carried out immediately after the invasion of the Roman States.

The Prince Regent is expected at Berlin on the 28th.

RUSSIA AND PIEDMONT.

A Turin letter says, that the recall of the Russian Minister and the whole Legation is notified on the ground, that the Goveonment of King Victor Emmanuel has never taken any notice of the communication and verbal representation which the Court of St. Petersburg thought fit to make to Piedmont respecting everything connected with recent events, and especially as regards the entrance of Piedmontese troops into the Kingdom of Naples.

THE "CONSTITUTIONNEL" ON FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

Paris, Wednesday.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article headed "French Policy in Italy," and signed by its editorial secretary. This article, which is considered as official, commences by energetically repelling the accusations brought against the Government of the Emperor by those who reproach him for not intervening in Italy against the revolution, and by those who wish to see him sustain the Italian movement at all hazards. "French policy could not, without compromising most incontestable principles and its essential interests, hold either one or the other of the two lines of conduct. In taking part against Italy, the Emperor would betray his origin. He would lose the character he holds from universal suffrage, by which he was elected, and would divest himself of the authority necessary to a Sovereign of France for the good of Europe. The more he is equitable to people the greater is the service rendered by the Emperor to the principle of authority; besides, an intervention could only be familiar occupation of the Peninsula. What would England and Europe have said? They would have looked upon the Peninsula, thus protected, as a French Italy. The other attitude was equally impossible and dangerous. It would have made us an accomplice of the revolutionary state of things. It would have caused us to break with Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and have brought us to a general war. The Emperor would have changed his *role*—moderator of the revolution, he would become its chief; pacificator of Europe, he would become its terror; arbiter in questions of political equilibrium; he would lose the titles of his competency; representative of the national will, he would become a mere party instrument. Thus France could neither support revolutionary intentions nor absolute reactions in Italy. What line of policy should she follow?" Here the article enters upon a consideration of the political conditions of each of the Great Powers of Europe; and, having reviewed the state of things in Italy, it draws the conclusion that the Congress is possible, and defines the part France would take therein. The article concludes thus:—"An organised and powerful Italy is henceforth the interest of Europe. In consecrating it by an act of high jurisdiction, Europe would show as much prudence as justice."

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, by the French mail, mentions the failure of M. A. Curriette, a French resident, engaged in the flour trade. His liabilities amount to about £160,000, and he has made an arrangement with his creditors to pay 60 per cent., and to continue business.

The *Herald* says, recent advices state that the internal trade of the country was in a doubtful position.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY NIGHT).

Whitehall, Oct. 22.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Pigott, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, in the room of the Honourable Charles Hope, resigned.

Foreign Office, Oct. 20.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Boys as Consul at Hobart Town for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

War Office, Pall-Mall, Oct. 23.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign George Henry Bacchus, from the 12th Foot, to be Cornet, vice O'Dowd, promoted; October 23.

18th Light Dragoons—Edward Bacon, gent, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Liebert, promoted; October 23.

Military Train—Andrew Rutherford Warren, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, October 23.

11th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Francis Armstrong to be Captain, by purchase, vice Abraham Martin, who retires; Ensign George Coote to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong; October 23. The commission of Lieutenant Francis W. Osborne, as Adjutant, to bear date August 19, instead of September 18, as stated in the Gazette of the latter date.

13th—Henry Hart, gent, to be Ensign without purchase, vice King, promoted; October 23.

14th—Captain William Russell Russell, from the 58th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Alexander Dobie, who exchanges; October 23.

18th—Albert James Alexander Jackson, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stevenson, promoted; October 23. John George Butts, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nicolls, promoted; October 24.

22nd—Ensign Percy Sandford Neville to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dolmage, who retires; October 23.

25th—Major Francis Fane to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Samuel B Hamilton, who retires; Captain Charles James Stewart Wallace to be Major, by purchase, vice Fane; Lieutenant George Kirwan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wallace; October 23.

26th—Captain Edward James Upton, from the 72nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William M'Donald, who exchanges; October 23.

29th—Captain John Robert Grimston, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Edward Gorton, who exchanges; October 23.

39th—Major and Brevet Colonel John De Lacy, from half pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Thomas Wright Hudson, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Lieutenant Colonelcy; Captain and Brevet Major William Leckie to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel John De Lacy, who retires; Lieutenant Thomas Westropp Bennett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Leckie; Ensign Richard Albert Varcoe Pope to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bennett; Oct. 23.

40th—Percy Cartwright, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dudgeon, promoted; Oct. 23.

49th—Ensign Charles Cæsar Welman, from the 77th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Henry Topp, who exchanges; Oct. 23.

51st—Captain George Bliss MacQueen, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Percy Chaplin, who exchanges; Oct. 23.

53d—Lieutenant William Henry James Clarke to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Maycock, deceased; Ensign Samuel James Nicholls to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Clarke; August 9.

54th—Bennett Andrew Hume, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Purnell, whose appointment on the 21st September, 1860, has been cancelled; October 23.

57th—Captain Edward Gorton, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Robert Grimston, who exchanges; October 23.

58th—Captain William Alexander Dobie, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Russell Russell, who exchanges; October 23.

60th—Captain Percy Chaplin, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain vice George Bliss MacQueen, who exchanges; October 23.

72d—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William M'Donald, from the 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice Edward James Upton, who exchanges; October 23.

76th—Lieutenant John M'Dermid Allardice to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant John Henry Tripp, promoted; October 1.

77th—Ensign Henry Topp, from the 49th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Charles Cæsar Welman, who exchanges; October 23.

79th—Lieutenant William John M'Crawford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Henry Holford Stevenson, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase; October 23.

82nd—Captain Frederick Richard Soly Flood, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major William Roberts Farmar, appointed Captain of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets Royal Military College; October 23.

83rd—Charles Lucius Smith, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brymer, promoted; October 23.

1st West India Regiment—Captain James Shortall Macaulay to be Major, by purchase, vice Robert Follett Synge who retires; Lieutenant George Augustus Vaughan, from the 33rd Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Macaulay; October 23.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Holford Stephenson, from the 79th Foot, to be Major, by purchase; October 23.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel William Neville Custance, C B, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel in the Army; January 19, 1858.

Major Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart, 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; October 23.

Captain Henry Scott, 18th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army; July 20, 1858.

Captain George Dowden Dickson Cleveland, 98th Foot, to be Major in the Army; October 23.

Captain Charles David Cunninghame Ellis, 60th Foot, to be Major in the Army; October 23.

Captain Richard John Evans, 37th Foot, to be Major in the Army; October 23.

Captain Charles David Rich, 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army; October 23.

Captain Frederick Richard Solly Flood, 82nd Foot, to be Major in the Army; October 23.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Richard John Stothard, Royal Engineers, to be Major General, in succession to Major General W C Ward, Royal Engineers; promoted to be Lieutenant General, vice Lieutenant General Sir C W Pasley, K C B, Royal Engineers, promoted to be General, vice General F R Thackery, C B, Royal Engineers, who died on the 19th September, 1860:—

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Francis Gregor Urquhart, 1st Foot, to be Colonel; September 20.

Major Morley Stratford Tynte Dennis, 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel; September 20.

Captain Thomas William Provost, half pay 42d Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major; September 20.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Sir Harry G W Smith, Bart., G C B, Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade, on October 12, 1860:—

Major General John Scott, C B, Colonel 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant General; October 13.

Brevet Colonel Frederick Horn, C B, from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, 20th Foot, serving in the Staff of the Army at Malta, with the temporary rank of Major General, to be Major General; Oct. 13.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Murray, 67th Foot, to be Colonel; October 13.

Major Charles Barnard Hague, 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel; October 13.

Captain John Desborough, Royal Artillery, to be Major; October 13.

Memorandum.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Owen Lloyd Ormsby has been permitted to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached Majority, he being about to become a settler in Canada October 22.

War Office, Pall-mall, October 23.

Hon. Artillery Company of London—The Rev. Thomas Hugo to be Chaplain, vice the Rev. John H Knox, deceased; October 23.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather still continues mild and genial. During part of yesterday the temperature of the atmosphere, even along the sea coast, was much higher than it was in the month of July last. The Ulster steamship arrived at forty-five minutes past five, and the Connaught left at half-past seven o'clock as usual. The Leinster is expected to arrive in the course of a day or two, in order to replace the Connaught. She has recently undergone some improvements, and a hurricane forecastle has been added. It is also in contemplation to enlarge the post-office on board all the new steamers, as the present apartments fitted up for that purpose are too small to accommodate a sufficient number of clerks for sorting the large and increasing mails which are now in daily transmission between England and this country. Yesterday afternoon several of the crew of her Majesty's ship Ajax were engaged in the effort made to raise the sunken smack which was run down a few days ago. After considerable labour she was raised above water, and was subsequently floated into the old dock, at Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

About half-past ten o'clock Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench. There was not a single case on the charge-sheet for trial.

Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown.—Latest Departures—The Earl of Roden and suite; the Earl and Countess of Meath, Lord Brabazon, and suite; Commodore Yelverton, C B; the Honourable Barbara Yelverton, Miss Austin, Mr Onslow, and Lieutenant de Robeck, R M, and suite; Colonel Metcalfe, Mrs Metcalfe, and suite; Colonel Maule, Colonel Malessey, Mr Askin, and Miss Starpoole, Mr Oldham and party (4), Mr and Mrs Drew and family, Captain Maclean and Mrs Maclean, Mrs Barnwell, the Rev Horace Noel, Messrs Wells, Blyshe, Pratt, Eldon, Sawyer, Puncher, Carew, Hamilton, Gale, Moses, and Surgeon Barron.

MURDER OF ALDERMAN SHEEHY.

It is asserted that within the last few days Alderman Sheehy received intimation from some of the police authorities in the district, that from information that had reached them, it was necessary on his part that he should take the greatest precaution. We understand that he had received a threatening notice. We have heard that Alderman Sheehy was always well armed. It appears, however, that he resided alone in the cottage of Ayle, and that he had no one whatever within the house at nights. He was in Limerick, yesterday, as usual, busy and pleasant about the city; and on Thursday he took an active part in the proceedings of the Corporation, a report of his observations appearing in our journal this evening. He left Limerick yesterday about half-past one o'clock, and rode to Ayle, and reached his place of abode in the evening. He was visited after his arrival by his ploughman, who remained with him until about nine o'clock p.m., and he is the last person who has given an account of him. He was then, it appears, in the best spirits. This morning at a very early hour smoke was seen issuing from the cottage, the roof burned, and all the appearances bespeaking the fact that a conflagration had taken place. The ploughman and another person, who were the first to arrive at the place, entered the gloomy abode—the scene of an unparalleled event, the cause of which is as yet involved in the deepest mystery. It appears for certain that with some, at least, of the tenantry he was on hostile terms; and being at all times very out-spoken—indeed, unfortunately for himself, too much so—he may have uttered threats which he had no intention whatever of carrying into effect. It is bruited abroad that he menaced some of the tenants with eviction; but of this we have no absolute certainty. The property in question is mountainous, and the crops this year have been late, and by no means renumerative to the tillers of the soil. Poverty, to a great extent, has prevailed there; but the prospects this season are more dismal than they had been for several previous seasons. It is further alleged that after the ploughman left Alderman Sheehy last night, some persons proceeded to him to remonstrate with him, and that high words ensued; that a scuffle and blows were the consequence; and that ultimately Alderman Sheehy was killed in the melee, and that to conceal the fact an attempt was made to burn the body. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this statement; we give it as it has reached us. Again, it is alleged that Alderman Sheehy was reading in bed, and that the curtains took fire; but this is improbable; he was extremely temperate in his habits, seldom, if at all, indulging in drink. It appears that there were several processes for arrears of rent, or rent, at Killaloe on Friday, and that Alderman Sheehy obtained a decree in one case only, and in that case the amount was only £5. He spoke very loudly and rather foolishly about his tenants; and it is strongly believed that had he not given freedom to his tongue there would have been nothing to fear, as his words were very seldom carried out in his acts. We have heard that he was accustomed to read the paper to a late hour to his ploughman, detailing to him all the news of corporation and poor law, and hence the late hour to which he remained with him. It is also said that he died intestate—his nearest relatives being two highly-respectable married sisters.—*Abridged from the Limerick Reporter.*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Dublin clergy have at length succeeded in organising a Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the Established Church. The Archbishop will be the patron, and the presidents the Dean of St. Patrick's and the Archdeacons of Dublin, Kildare, and Glendalough. The committee consists of twelve clergymen and eighteen laymen, including among the latter the names of many of the heads of the leading commercial establishments in Dublin. Commodious apartments have been taken in Westland-row. The committee state, in their opening announcement, that they were compelled to form this association on two grounds. They first opened a communication with the Young Men's Christian Association of Abbey-street, which includes in its committee of management a large number of Dissenters, asking them to make such modifications in their rules as appeared to the clergy necessary, in order to adapt it to the purpose contemplated. The modifications mainly and unanimously desired were the two following:—"1. In order to unite together the Young Men's Christian Associations at present existing, and to encourage the multiplication of similar bodies associated by a common bond of union, it seemed essential that all clergymen, being patrons or presidents of such societies, should, *ex officio*, be connected with the central body, and have a voice in the direction of its proceeding. 2. Being convinced of the importance of extending as widely as possible the benefits of the association, the clergy felt it inexpedient to bind themselves by such a rule as that which is fundamental to the Abbey-street Association—namely, 'VIII. That any person shall be eligible for membership *who makes a consistent profession of being converted to God*. That he shall be proposed by a member of the association at any of their meetings, and elected by the committee, after a satisfactory inquiry as to his suitability.'" The clergy, on the contrary, felt themselves bound to hold out a hand of welcome to every young man of unexceptionable character, to hail his desire to join the association as some evidence of right mind, and to take advantage of that desire by bringing him under those healthy and Christian influences which may confirm him in a religious course.

The Abbey-street Association refused to modify their rules, and hence the happy formation of an association which will be based upon Church principles, and freed from all leaven of Dissent.

It was high time for the Dublin clergy to exert themselves to stem the tide of Dissent, which threatens to engulf many well-meaning but unstable members of the Church in their parishes and districts. Many of the clergy have felt the necessity of taking steps on the part of the Church to meet the great demand on the part of the laity for additional services, and many of the parish churches are now opened at 8 o'clock in the evenings of specified week days for special services and sermons. They consist of the Litany, with a psalm or hymn sung, followed by a sermon. Archdeacon Gregg has thrown himself vigorously into this movement, and has preached on many occasions at St. Thomas', St. Mark's, St. Mary's, and St. Bridget's parish churches. St. Catherine's is now to be opened for a similar purpose. The Archbishop of Dublin will preach the opening sermon at the special services at St. Anne's Church. A special service at four o'clock on Sundays is much wanted in some central church in Dublin. The clergy should also make the New Young Men's Association the means of giving a wide and sound instruction in the history and principles of the Church to the members, many of whom are sadly ignorant on such matters.—*Clerical Journal.*

Touching—Very!—We had a notion that the Yankees were the best hands at a puff, but the French beat them and the English. Here is the newest style:—The whole of the Faubourg St. Germain is in alarm; and the cause can be easily understood when it is known that Count de ——, of one of the most distinguished families, a Grandee of Spain, and son of an ancient Minister of Charles X.—moreover, an elegant of the finest type—cut his throat just at the moment when a party of ladies were anxiously awaiting his appearance in the drawingroom, to proceed on an excursion to Boulogne. It was while shaving that this melancholy accident happened; and, because of the sharpness of the razor, caused by using the pate de ——. Happily, on feeling the pain, the Count left off, and the wound closed with sticking plaister. The pate —— is sold at a franc the shell, at —— ——." The force of the *reclame* can no further go.—*Court Journal.*

Astronomical Items.—The year 1861, which is fast approaching, will be the first of the 606th Olympiad. On the 11th of January there will be an annular eclipse, that is one in which the apparent diameter of the moon, being less than that of the sun, the border of the latter will be visible all round the moon. This, and another of the same kind, which is to take place on the 7th of July, will both be invisible at Paris. On the 31st of December following there will be a total eclipse of the sun, partially visible at Paris. The general eclipse will begin at 11h. 23m. a.m.; but at Paris the commencement will not be visible until 2h. 2m. p.m. It will end at 4h. 8m. p.m. The 17th of December, 1861, will witness a partial eclipse of the moon, visible at Paris; and on the 12th of November a transit of Mercury, partly visible at Paris, will take place; a somewhat rare occurrence in astronomy, though not so rare and important as a transit of Venus across the sun's disc, the last of which occurred in 1769, nor will another be observable until 1874. There will be six high tides in 1861, viz.—on February 25, March 26, April 24, September 4, October 4, and November 24.—*Galignani.*

Bombay Government Law School.—At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, held on the 4th September, the Government Law School was recognised by the university as an institution for degrees in law. The law school at present contains in all fifty-eight students, of whom thirty belong to the candidate class, and the rest to the higher classes.

REFORM AND THE BALLOT.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

We are obliged to our able weekly contemporary, the *Examiner*, for having sent us back to one more reading of the "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," published last year by Mr. J. S. Mill, having been written by him some years previously. The *Examiner's* political Shibboleth is the Ballot; and Mr. Mill, with characteristic high-minded unconcern for his reputation for the party virtue of "consistency," had declared a deliberate and reasoned change of opinion adverse to that measure. Sir John Bowring, however, the other day (quoting, as it were, by Ballot—*i.e.*, quietly putting Mr. Mill's weighty ball in that side of the box where he desired it should be), had cited Mr. Mill's authority as though it were still in favour of that "philosophical Radical" panacea. This citation, doubtless innocently made, produced corrections from our quarters; and the *Examiner* at length thinks it necessary to gird up its loins, and make condign though somewhat tardy animadversion on Mr. Mill's crime of *les*-ballot.

Our readers are aware that the Ballot has never been advocated in our columns, and indeed has only very occasionally been at all discussed in them. Supposing it necessary, we should regard it as at best a necessary evil; and we have always been disposed to think, as Mr. Mill now thinks of it—namely, that it is an evil not necessary. Indeed we might have some colour for claiming the *Examiner* on our side. "We believe," says our contemporary, "that on the whole the constituency is in a sounder state now than it was a quarter of a century ago. The amount of corruption is probably much the same, the amount of intelligence and independence increased." So we should say—so Mr. Mill would say—and surely so large an admission somewhat cuts the ground from under the feet of the friends of Ballot. No one, we imagine, will prefer for its own sake the distrustful expedient of performing a public function in a mask. It must be for the sake of setting free the "intelligence" and "independence" supposed at present to be in shackles. But if the force of opinion, and the progress of liberal feeling, are performing that process already without the assistance of an artificial mask on men's minds and acts—as Mr. Mill thinks, and as we have seen the *Examiner* thinks too—the political necessity of Ballot is so far disproved by experience.

The *Examiner* considers Mr. Mill self-convicted of inconsistency, because he says the demand for secret suffrage was "very right and justifiable when originally made"—which he explains to mean "when the higher and richer classes were in complete possession of the Government." The *Examiner* asks—"If the thing was fitting and wise then, when would it have become otherwise?" The answer is easy—When "the progress of circumstances," since the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, had made it plain that the voters, or at least the majority of the voters, were "no longer passive instruments of other men's will—mere organs for putting power into the hands of a controlling oligarchy. The electors themselves," says Mr. Mill, "are becoming the oligarchy."

We need not stop to ask whether Mr. Mill may not have somewhat exaggerated the overwhelming power of the oligarchial influences in the constituencies before 1832. The fact of the election of the Reform Parliament seems to show he has. But assuming his view of the facts correct, the change in the state of facts, since the passing of the Reform Act, is sufficient to acquit of inconsistency a change of opinion as to the Ballot being a necessary condition of progress. We suppose Mr. Mill would admit that he and his political friends thirty years back fell short of infallible prescience in imagining Ballot indispensable to progress. But their object being progress, there is surely no dereliction of principle (the only inconsistency wise or good men need give themselves the slightest trouble to disclaim) in ceasing to advocate particular means to an end—if those means are objectionable on other grounds—which events have proved not to be necessary to that end.

Events have proved that there is no *political* necessity for Ballot—or, in other words, that political reforms and improvements make progress without it. Still, if a minority, even a small minority, of the electors are exposed to undue pressure, and, in some cases, to personal hardship, in voting according to their minds, that is a sufficient case to justify them for demanding the screen of secrecy—if conceding it will produce no evils greater than the evils it is proposed to remedy. Now, we entirely agree with Mr. Mill that there are moral and political evils likely to be engendered by performing the most important of public functions in the dark, which, though their extent does not admit of calculation, are of a *nature* not to be lightly incurred. It is deemed invidious to refer to unfavourable symptoms in the public life of other countries. But surely when Ballot-countries are cited as examples, we have a right to note points which rather convey warnings. There has been remarked in America and France (even before her last great change) much less of personal openness and independence of expression on public subjects than prevails in this country. Now, the great use of Ballot is to enable men to conceal their personal political sentiments, when they come to vote. It has been often asked, and never answered—How can they do this unless they practise reserve and evasion on political subjects in the intervals between the occasions of voting? But is not the habit of such reserve or evasion, when extensively propagated by any cause, much more fatal than any occasional or exceptional instances of coercion of votes, to freedom and sincerity in the *habit of mind* of a people—the only permanent security for freedom and sincerity in public action, or in the working of public institutions? We entirely concur with the following views of Mr. Mill on this point:—

"The Ballot cannot be, and has not been, defended otherwise than as a necessary evil. Necessary it might have been, but an evil it could never fail to be. The moral sentiment of mankind, in all periods of tolerably enlightened morality, has condemned concealment, unless when required by some overpowering motive; and if it be one of the permanent objects of national education to foster courage and public spirit, it is high time now that people should be taught the duty of asserting and acting openly on their opinions. Disguise in all its forms is a badge of slavery. No one will require from slaves the virtues of freeman nor will scan nicely the means by which slaves effect their emancipation. They begin by resisting covertly; but when the time is come for rebelling openly, a man must have the soul of a slave who prefers the slave's weapon for himself, however his distrust of the courage of others may lead him to sanction its employment. And there is truth in what has always been urged by the enemies of the Ballot—that, even supposing it necessary, it could only produce its effect at the price of much lying. The friends of the Ballot have indulged a faint hope that it would put an end to canvassing. If it really held out this prospect, the force of the objection would be considerably weakened; but such a result is not in the nature of man and of things. As long as human beings exist, the most direct mode of obtaining a person's vote will be to ask him for it. People will solicit a promise, even when they can have no positive assurance that the promise will be kept; and a man, who thinks that he has power over another, and who is disposed to make a tyrannical use of it, will question him about his vote, even when he has no guarantee for obtaining a true answer but the man's veracity or his awkwardness. The voter might, on the plea of public principle, refuse to give him any answer; but, unless he was otherwise known to be a man of unusually high principle, the refusal would justly be considered sufficient proof that a true answer would disclose what it is his interest to conceal. Supporters of the Ballot have argued that the voter might resort to the evasive answers which integrity permits in the case of an impertinent question; but an evasive answer to a first question only succeeds when made to an equal, who does not consider himself at liberty to ask a second: and besides, the majority of electors have neither address nor readiness for such evasions; and when they really feel themselves in the power of the questioner, a downright lie, enforced by asseveration if doubted, would be their only resource."

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN ESSEX.

(Abridged from the *Morning Herald*.)

HALSTED, SATURDAY.—The annual meeting of the Hinckford Conservative and Agricultural Club was held last evening at Castle Hedingham, near this town. The dinner took place at the Bell Inn, the chair being occupied by Mr. P. O. Papillon, M.P. for Colchester, who was supported on the right and left by Major Beresford, M.P., Mr. C. Du Cane, M.P., Mr. J. W. Perry Watlington, M.P., Mr Majendie, Lieutenant Col. S. B. Ruggles Bruise, and other local supporters of Conservative principles.

In replying to the toast of "The Members for North Essex," proposed by Mr. A. Majendie.

Major Beresford, M.P., called attention to the commercial treaty with France, reform, Italian affairs, and other topics. The consideration of the treaty, he said, consumed pretty nearly the whole of the early part of the past session. The subject was ushered in by a speech of unexampled brilliancy—a speech which seemed to those who sat on the side of the House from which it was delivered, and certainly a few on the Conservative side of the House also; but as a close examination of the details of the treaty proceeded, so much the more its apparent advantages diminished in the eyes of the people of England. For his part he never joined, and did not now pretend to join, in the objections which were urged by some persons to having a treaty at all, for such a treaty could scarcely fail to promote increased commercial intercourse between France and England; but what he complained of was, that after a treaty was in progress, and articles were being agreed upon, we should have so entirely failed to secure an adequate amount of advantage to our national interests, equivalent and tantamount to the boons which we were ready immediately to concede to French manufactures and French produce. We granted substantial, certain, and present benefits; our results and advantages were yet undefined. The French had actually realised their objects; we lived in hope. (Hear, hear.) He thought the one single fact that the House saved England from the dangers of a bad Reform Bill ought to redeem the character of the session. (Hear, hear.) Some time since he honestly stated that he did not approve of the Reform Bill brought forward by Lord Derby; it appeared to him most unnecessary and unwise; and was it strange, then, that he should rejoice at the withdrawal, and, he trusted, the annihilation of a Reform Bill emanating from Lord John Russell? (Hear, hear.) The speaker having eulogised the Volunteer movement, and referred to the great Italian movement, he said that the invasion by Garibaldi of the hereditary dominions of a Prince at peace with all the world, except his own unfortunate subjects, was very like the act of a brigand, it smacked of what the Americans called filibustering, and it was very much akin to piracy; but it was the act of a hero nevertheless, and the military conduct and whole actions of Garibaldi had stamped him as an undeniable hero. (Hear, hear.) Grinding tyranny and awful oppression justified—nay, almost sanctified—revolution. The man who in the latter part of the nineteenth century employed other men, his wicked myrmidons, in instituting new species of cruel tortures for his fellow-creatures, made aggression quite proper and right, although it might be against the law of nations; and he who thus tortured his unfortunate countrymen justified Garibaldi in what he did, and renders him who would, under other circumstances, have been a brigand, a hero and a public benefactor. (Cheers.)

Mr. Du Cane, M.P., also spoke at great length. He concluded by expressing a hope that the day might come when the Conservative party would be again called to the head of affairs, and that the administrative ability and eloquence which they had displayed on a former occasion would be again exhibited, and be backed by a large majority of the House of Commons and the decisive voice of public opinion.

ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, in behalf of this truly valuable society. At a few minutes after one o'clock,

The chair was taken by the Rev. R. H. BLACKER, Rector of the parish.

There were several ladies and gentlemen present, including the Rev. Thomas Mills, Lord Gough, Colonel Sinclair, G. Martin, Esq., &c.

The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer.

The Chairman addressed the meeting in a few words, in the course of which he impressed upon his hearers the vast importance of the society, and the great good which it was calculated to accomplish for the class of men in whose behalf it was labouring. He concluded by introducing the Rev. Thomas Mills to those present.

The Rev. Mr. Mills, on coming forward, said it afforded him great pleasure, as forming one of the deputation, to attend that day's proceedings. He was happy in being able to bear his feeble, yet sincere testimony to the value, worth, and absolute necessity of this society, in its endeavours to forward the moral and spiritual condition of the soldiers who were serving in these countries. He thought it was a very interesting and important society, as belonging to one of what might be called "the class efforts" of the present day. It was a happy contemplation that the passing time beheld the spread and diffusion of the Gospel more than had been known before in this country. He thought, however, that hitherto, while the greatest zeal had been manifested in this cause, they were too general and diffuse in their efforts. Missionaries, with the greatest learning, had gone abroad, scattering the seed of life around them, without much consideration of the soil in which it was destined to fall. On the other hand, they were now looking forth on their own country with a more particular eye, and perceiving that, while vast fields lay before in foreign lands for the dissemination of God's truths, a great deal of labour in the same behalf might be done at home. The result of this close examination of our personal wants and necessities showed that similar efforts made for those at home were as much needed as for those abroad. New societies, exercising many and great advantages, had sprung into existence, and directed their operations to distinct classes amongst ourselves. Distinct missions were at work for the spread of the Gospel in the homes of the cabmen, the labourers on railways, friendless females, shoeblacks, and others of the same position. He argued that if these special efforts were made for the salvation of certain people, it was not possible that so numerous and intelligent a class as the soldiery of the country could be neglected or forgotten. These men formed a very large portion of the country's population, and yet there was no body of persons whose spiritual condition required more renovation. They were men picked from every town and county in the British dominions—congregated together either to rise or fall by the example set them, and subject to every temptation and allurement which it was possible to imagine. Although when grouped together in large companies they suggested the idea that they were all brothers in virtue or in iniquity, still it should not be forgotten that every man amongst them was the embodiment of a perfectly distinct system of passions, emotions, hopes, and requirements. Each of them was a distinct creature in his moral character and disposition, and to each individually, and thus collectively, the efforts of that society were directed. No doubt there were many excellent men amongst the soldiers of the country, but sad proofs had been frequently given of a majority of the contrary character. The natural constitution of man was to receive evil impressions before good, and it was for this reason that, when young men, leaving their homes and firesides, were drawn off in the service of the Queen, great danger existed lest, by contact with their companions-in-arms, they should follow the evil example too often set them in the ranks. The restraints of a military life tended to enhance the delight of the freedom of their leisure hours, and to induce a wild indulgence in excesses when opportunity presented itself. When such a state of things as this existed, he thought it was hardly necessary to point out the urgency of a special mission to this particular class. He thought the only way by which the social condition of the soldier could be elevated was by tutoring and feeding his spiritual wants. Many considered it a difficult task to induce a soldier to open a Bible, but he (Mr. Mills) was of opinion that there were no persons to whom the Word of God was more particularly adapted than these, for, supposing a Bible were placed in the hands of a soldier, could he not go back to the Old Testament, and read there of some of the greatest conflicts, the most brilliant battles, the most stirring events in military life, and the most glorious and triumphant victories, by the warriors of olden time? Again, while tracing these, was he not able to learn of his Holy Father, the God of battle, and the God of victory? And then, turning to the New Testament, what excellent illustrations were there drawn from military achievements. They were told to "fight the good fight," that they should "have the breast-plate of righteousness," "the helmet of salvation," "the shield of faith," &c. These were exquisite illustrations, and admirably suited to the feelings of the soldier. It was a constant remark that the military were depraved and abandoned; but he (Mr. Mills) would remind those who said so that no man was so far depraved as to be outside the range of the Gospel. From all the evidence which had been given of the advantages of this society, there was one strong fact proved, namely, that the agency employed by it was the best. The rev. gentleman then made reference to an interesting circumstance which had come under his notice in the Richmond Barracks, close to his own church (St. Jude's). He said he had had a good deal of association with the soldiers of this place, and was lately speaking to one of the officers, who told him there was an orderly there once, who was a man of the most depraved and abandoned character. This soldier left for India, and on his departure every man who had known him was delighted. Since then, by the influence of the Scripture, he had been reformed, and was now a credit to himself and the Christian community to which he belonged. In these barracks there was now established a prayer meeting, where several of the soldiers assembled on certain nights to offer up prayer and thanksgiving to God. He himself had been invited to the room, and was rejoiced to find the fervent spirit of devotion which reigned amongst them. But he thought that, anxious as these men were to promulgate the Gospel, the Government had acted somewhat shabbily in its recent appointment of chaplains to the army. The requirements were many, and would necessitate double the number of those at present employed. Mr. Mills then proceeded to remind those present of the great obligations which every one was under to the military in defending their homes and hearths, and risking their own lives in the defence of their country. He concluded his address by expressing a hope that the success which had already attended the efforts of the society would not be discouraged by any want of support on the part of the public.

Mr. Trouton, military Sunday-school teacher, made some remarks confirmatory of the evidence already given of the vast improvement which was taking place in the position of the soldier.

Col. Sinclair, Hon. Secretary to the Society, next spoke. In coming forward, he acknowledged with gratitude, on behalf of the society, the liberality of the inhabitants of Booterstown. When appeals were made to them on a former occasion, there were thirty-three agents employed, but this number soon increased to fifty-five, while promises were given that thirty-three more would be added, and funds were being raised for the purpose of their support. It was their hope to have between 200 and 300 agents. Among the thirty-three who were promised, three were to be appointed to Irish regiments. The chaplains of regiments found their greatest assistance in the Scripture-readers, who, as a constant rule, had proved themselves fully competent for the duty. The accounts received of the progress of the society in all places were most encouraging. Colonel Sinclair then referred to the singular fact that the soldiery of the country, although a set of men who, from all circumstances, should be the most healthy, were yet the most unhealthy, and the shortest-lived of any. The gallant gentleman concluded after some further remarks.

At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up. The proceedings were brought to a close by prayer.

A NOVEL SCENE.—A wedding took place yesterday (Monday), at the church of St. Marylebone, which was particularly interesting on account of its novelty. The happy couple (Mr. Alfred Thomas Maxwell and Miss Rosina Paxton) are both deaf and dumb, and the ceremony was performed in the finger and sign language by the Rev. Samuel Smith, chaplain of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb. We believe this is the first time in this country that dactylology and pantomime have been brought into use on such an occasion. Several of the members of Mr. Smith's deaf and dumb congregation were present to witness the ceremony.

CUTCH.—Accounts from Cutch state that very great scarcity prevails there. The want of rain is severely felt, and forage was selling at 30lbs. per rupee. An order was proclaimed prohibiting the exportation of grain and forage, unless a certificate was obtained from the authorities, and then only a limited quantity allowed to be sent out of the country. The late Rao, before his death, having requested that import duty on all articles be suspended for two months, his wishes have been religiously fulfilled. Numbers of artisans and labourers were daily emigrating from Cutch to Sind and other parts. It is reported that in consequence of the scarcity of fodder, the people are sending their cattle to Sind; many come *via* Luckput to Kohra, from thence they have to pass the Runn, a long dreary march of thirty-five miles, and occupying a space probably of twenty-four hours to accomplish. More than one thousand head of cattle are reported to have lately perished on this one march.—*Sind Commercial Gazette.*

At Munich, on the 16th, the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic was celebrated by the assemblage of 1,200 persons in the largest cafe (brewery) of that city. Toasts were drunk to the King of Bavaria, the ex-King Louis, and "the veteran of the heroes of independence, the King of Wurtemberg." This toast was communicated by telegraph to the latter, and his Majesty sent the following reply by the same means:—"The King of Wurtemberg thanks the meeting now being held to celebrate the memory of the battle of enfranchisement at Leipsic, for having remembered him on the occasion."—*Galignani.*

REVISION COURT—YESTERDAY.

[Before Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara.]

UNANIMOUS JUDGMENT OF THE COURT IN FAVOUR OF THE FREEMAN FRANCHISE BY RIGHT OF GRAND BIRTH.

At the sitting of the court,

Mr. O'Hara, as the senior Revising Barrister, proceeded to deliver judgment on this important question. He said—In this case the name of John Isaac Abbott appears on the list, claiming to have his name retained on the list of Parliamentary electors for the city of Dublin for the year 1860, in right of his being a freeman of the city. The claimant was admitted to his freedom of the city in the year 1846, was registered as a Parliamentary elector of the city of Dublin in that year, has had his name placed on the Parliamentary electors' roll each succeeding year, and from the year 1846, as such freeman, has exercised his right of voting at elections for members of Parliament for the city of Dublin. An objection has been duly taken to his name remaining on the list, and the disqualification alleged against him is, that he was admitted to his freedom by reason of his being the grandson of Thomas Abbott, who was admitted to his freedom in midsummer, 1785, and that freedom as of right by reason of being a grandson of a freeman is not a right to which he is entitled by charter or prescription. The jurisdiction under which I have to adjudicate on this claim is under the Irish Reform Act. The ninth section of that act provides that all persons who, by reason of birth, marriage, or service, or of any statute then in force, should be at any time thereafter admitted to their freedom in any city, and should have and enjoy the right of voting as fully as if that act had not passed; provided further, that no person who, since the 25th day of March, 1831, has been, or thereafter should be, admitted as honorary freemen should be entitled to register a vote as freemen under that act. If, therefore, the claimant was admittedly an honorary freeman within the terms of that act, his name ought not to remain on the list; but if he be entitled by reason of "birth," he is entitled to be registered. It appears that from an early period, and during almost every successive reign, the Crown granted charters to the Corporation of the city of Dublin conferring upon that body various functions, rights, and privileges. The earliest of those charters found amongst the records of the Corporation is that of Henry II., granted in the year 1172, or 1173. By that charter King Henry granted to his men of Bristol, of his city of Dublin "To inhabit and hold, of me and my heirs, with all liberties and free customs which the men of Bristol have at Bristol, and through all my territory." In none of the other existing charters is the right in which parties were to be entitled to the freedom of the city more explicitly stated or defined; and, therefore, it has been assumed, as well on the part of the claimant as of the objector, that the right of freedom by reason of being the grandson of a freeman is not to be ascertained from existing charters, but is a right resting on prescription. Now, every prescription supposes a grant once made and afterwards lost; and to every prescriptive right there are two indispensable incidents—time and usage. For this proposition the authority is Coke, Littleton, 113. The enjoyment of the right must have existed time out of mind, or antecedent to the reign of Richard II. or the year A.M. 1189. But, for wise reasons, the courts of law have interpreted an enjoyment of an incorporeal right for a period of forty years, or even of twenty years, unless rebutted by other circumstances, to be presumptive evidence that the right has existed time out of mind; and, therefore, unless its origin can be proved, a sufficient foundation for establishing a prescriptive right. This has been held in the case of "Rex v. Joliffe, 2 Barnewall and Cresswell, 54." Such being the law, let me now advert to the nature and extent of the evidence in this case; and, in doing so, it appears to me that the more simple arrangement will be to advert to the facts relied upon as establishing the prescriptive right claimed, and then to the evidence adduced to rebut the presumption resulting from those facts. It appears from the parole evidence of Sir John Kingston James, a member of the Corporation from the year 1804, and who had successively filled the office of High Sheriff in the year 1811, and of Lord Mayor in the years 1821 and 1840; of Mr. Mallett, who was admitted to the Corporation of the guild of carpenters in the year 1802, and subsequently to the Corporation at large; of Mr. John Judkin Butler, who was admitted a member of the guild of merchants in 1824, and afterwards admitted to the Corporation at large; of Mr. John Cooke Evans, who was admitted to the Corporation in the year 1836, and other members of the Corporation; and also from the records of the Corporation produced, that the mode of admission to the freedom of the city at large was thus—The party claiming his freedom was admitted to the freedom of one of the guilds, as of merchants, smiths, or otherwise, as might be; upon that admission a document called a beseech was prepared by the officer of the Corporation. The record was read at the usual quarterly assembly of the Corporation; and if the representative of the guild in which the party was admitted said "allowed," the beseech was passed, and the party named in it admitted to his freedom of the city at large in the right in which he had been admitted to the guild. All claims for admission to the Corporation at large were such as were called and considered to be as of right were subject to an absolute right of veto in the Corporation. The beseech usually specified the reason of the claim to admission—namely, by reason of the claimant having served his apprenticeship to such a one, of his being the son of such a person, of his being the grandson of such a person, of his having married the daughter of a freeman, or by reason of any special specific matter. Although the records, generally speaking, have been well preserved, yet the beseeches in very many instances are not forthcoming, and, therefore, in the earlier admissions to freedom, the grounds of admission which the records, if forthcoming, would have disclosed, cannot be distinctly ascertained. Under that state of facts the claim, as resting upon usage, has been based on the following uncontroverted evidence, adduced from the books and records of the Corporation, of the guild of merchants, the freemen's roll of names, and the beseeches—namely, that on the 18th January, 1796, Peter Wybrants, on the 10th October, 1796, George Newton and William Newton, on the 13th January, 1802, John Dunne Payne, in 1804, Peter J. Hodson, in Michaelmas, 1805, Simon Proctor, in midsummer, 1806, Samuel Borroghs, John Jameson, and John Stewart were admitted to their freedom as being grandsons, and that the admission of freemen as being grandsons gradually increased from the year 1806 to 1822, and down to 1840, when the constitution of the Corporation was modified by the act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, and since then up to the present the admissions have been much more numerous. In addition to the foregoing evidence the testimony of Sir John Kingston James, Mr. Mallett, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Evans was adduced to the effect, that the admission of persons to their freedom of the city, as being the grandsons of freemen, was always considered as of right, or, as the witnesses expressed it, "the right of grandbirth;" and upon the evidence of Sir John Kingston James, who stated the right never was questioned during his connection with the Corporation. Upon the foregoing evidence being uncontroverted, the claimant would, upon the authorities, have established a prescription, that the right had existed from time immemorial, and that the claimant was entitled to the franchise claimed. The prescription is, however, open to be rebutted, and brings me to a consideration of the evidence adduced by the objection to displace that prescription. The evidence may be classified thus:—1st, the charters; 2d, the acts of assembly of the Corporation from the year 1460 to the year 1806; 3rd, the freeman's roll; 4th, the books of names of freemen; 5th, beseeches. The charters read were those of Henry II. and Edward IV. The acts of assembly only commenced from the year 1460 and continued down to 1806—down to the year 1740. These are all in Latin, with the exception of one under date of the second Friday of Easter, 1688, which is in English. From the year 1460 the entries are in English. From the year 1460 to 1688 the entries of admission to freedom are all by service, birth, marriage, and grace especial. During that period there does not appear any admission of a freeman on the ground of his being the grandson of a freeman, or, as it has been called, "the right of grandbirth." On the 2nd Friday of the Easter, 1688, there is an entry in the acts of assembly in these words:—"That all children, etc., of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses be admitted freemen without fines or fees." Appended to the entry are the following names:—"Sir Joshua Allen Knight, Joshua and Robert, his grandsons; Timothy Sullivan, Patrick Ryan and Eleanor Ryan, his grandchildren; Alderman Otteringham, Elizabeth Hayes, his granddaughter." From the year 1688 to the year 1796 there is no mention in the acts of assembly of any one being admitted as being the grandson of a freeman. But, under date 1706, there appears an entry in these words—"Plunkett Plunkett, *quia est filius* Guilielmi Stowell." In the year 1796, under the data 8th April, there is the following entry:—"The Rev. John Usher, grandson of the late John Usher, whereupon his freedom was granted gratis," but opposite to the admission are the additional words "city at large." There is a like entry of that Cornelius Usher, Andrew Maziere, and others, who were admitted in a similar manner, but no mention is made of any one admitted that day by birth or servitude. All the other entries, down to the year 1740, are *quia filius*, or *filia*, &c. The freeman rolls, commencing from the year 1772, and down to the year 1802, do not contain any entry of admission by reason of a party being the grandson, the entries being all by service, by birth, or grace especial. The freemen books are five in number. The first four, which purport to give the freemen, with the dates of their admission, in alphabetical order, commence in the 18th year of the reign of Elizabeth, and are continued down to 1841, in the same form. Appended to each name is a letter designating the right in which the party was admitted, as S., service; B., birth; M., marriage; A., act of Parliament; G. S., grace special; F., fine; G., gratis; C., city at large. There is not to be found in these books any letter to show an admission by reason of the party being a grandson. The fifth book, commencing in the year 1841, and continued down to the present time, sets forth the ground of admission being the son of A B, or the grandson of A B, who was admitted in such a year. The next class of evidence is that of the beseeches. The earliest beseech in right of birth which has been found has been that of 1648. From that down to the year 1807 numerous beseeches have been found of parties claiming in right of birth, being the sons of freemen, but no beseech has been found of a person claiming as being a grandson until the year 1806. A beseech of the year 1737 was found, being that of the Rev. R. Wybrant, claiming to be admitted by grace especial, the rather that he was the grandson of Alderman Peters and Daniel Wybrants. Another beseech has been found of 1812 of Arthur Short, claiming by grace special the rather as being the grandson of Robert Ord. The beseeches were in most instances in printed forms, in which the word son was printed. After the year 1806, in the beseeches of grandsons, the word "grand" was usually inserted in writing before the printed word son. The question then is, as the exercise of the right from 1796 to the present time raises a presumption of an immemorial usage, has that principle of a presumptive right been displaced? Giving to the evidence adduced on the part of the objector the fullest weight to which it is entitled and even regarding it irrespective of the four cases of Plunkett Plunkett, Wybrants, &c., does it amount to more than this, that in no instance does it show a positive disaffirmance or denial of the right claimed? It may be said, and has been fairly pressed in argument to this extent, that as no evidence of the existence of the right appears on the records from 1460 to 1706, that amounts to cogent, if conclusive, evidence that no such right existed down to 1796, and that, therefore, I am bound to disallow the claim as one originating in 1796. But though I might arrive at such a conclusion in ordinary cases, yet in the face of positive affirmative evidence of the existence of the right during a period which by law gives a presumptive right, am I at liberty to say that the absence of the existence of the right during that period I have mentioned is to outweigh the positive, clear proof of its exercise during the last fifty years? I do not consider I would be justified in so holding. The right as proved commencing from 1796 gives a presumptive or *prima facie* right by prescription to the claimant. The evidence averse to that prescription is non-user for a period of 336 years, commencing from 1460 down to 1796. Is the non-user for such a period sufficient in law to outweigh modern usage, and coerce me to conclude the right claimed as one which never existed prior to 1796, and that it has been acquired by usurpation? A prescriptive right may be destroyed by interruption, but this must be understood of the interruption of the right, not simply of non-user. The authority for that is the case of "Scales v. Key" (11 Adol. and Ell., 119). The question there turned on the existence of an immemorial custom within the city of London, the jury found the custom existed in 1669, though the case was tried in 1834. The judge at *nisi prius* refused to ask them whether the custom existed after that year, and directed a verdict to be entered for the defendant, and this ruling was confirmed by the court *in banco*. The difference between that case and this is, here we have the custom going back from the present time, a period of fifty years; but the non-user commences in 1796, and goes back for a period of 330 years; while in the case of "Scales v. Key," the user had been exercised up to a period of about 180 years before the case came for trial; then there was a cessation, and then a resumption of it. The Court of Queen's Bench held that the judge was right in refusing to leave to the jury whether the right had been abandoned by that non-user. There are cases which go to the extent of showing that a forty years' possession of an incorporeal right gave a good title, "Hill and Smith," (10th East, 476.) In this case the long period which does appear here, of 336 years, of non-user of this right claimed certainly is a very strong and powerful fact in favour of the objector, and one on which I have always felt a great difficulty in saying that it ought not be yielded to. But, when I have this before me that this is an ancient Corporation, in existence anterior to the time of legal memory—that we have in evidence from the records of the Corporation that the franchise was commenced, or rather resumed, in 1796, carried on undisputed to the 25th of March, 1831, and from that time continued without interruption, so far as there is evidence before this court, until three years ago, when the question was first mooted, I am bound to say that, in my judgment, the non-user is not such as to displace that strong *prima facie* right commenced in 1796, and continued down to 1831, and evidenced still further by a continuance of the right down to 1857 undisputed. But may not this non-user be accounted for by reason of the extensive powers which the Corporation admittedly possessed on the right to admit to freedom? It is clear that the body at large had an absolute veto on claims, which are claims of unquestioned right, as of service and birth. The Corporation may have deemed it right to exercise such a veto in the case of claims by grandsons as of right, and to leave relaxed the right of veto as to others, and upon that ground the absence from the records of the admission of grandsons by right may be accounted for. The charter of James and the resolution of 1643 show that the Corporation sometimes passed resolutions not in accordance with what the ordinary tenor of the records showed to be the usual and accustomed acts of their body. Again, it may be not of very great weight in the case, but it is observable that in the freeman roll, the title B., meaning by birth, appended to names of persons admitted in that right, is contradistinguished from all others admitted by service, by marriage, or grace especial—that it has been uniformly used from the time of Elizabeth down to the present time, and that it is appended to the names of those admitted being grandsons, as well as to those admitted as sons. As the claimant has enjoyed the franchise I will not deprive him of it, unless it can be shown to me, which in my judgment has not, that this was a right that never existed, or that it was an usurped right.

Mr. Shaw delivered judgment as follows:—It remains for me now to express my concurrence in the very able judgment pronounced by my colleague, but as we are called upon to reconsider our decision in the case of Cunningham, I feel it my duty, even at the risk of repetition, to give at length my reasons for the present judgment. We have considered, so far as time allowed us, this case with a most anxious desire to arrive at a right conclusion, and I am happy to say we have agreed in this case as in every other since we jointly held the office which we now have the honour to fill. The 9th section of the Irish Reform Bill, after specifying the rights of all freemen who were then entitled to vote at the election of members of Parliament, without reference to the manner in which that right had been obtained, enacts that all persons who, by reason of birth, service, or marriage, should thereafter be admitted to their freedom in any city sending a member to Parliament, should, so long as such person resided within said city, within seven stated miles of the usual place of election therein, have and enjoy the right of voters as fully as if that act had not been passed. But it provides that no person who should, after the 30th March, 1831, be admitted as honorary freemen, shall be entitled to the franchise. The question which we are called upon to decide therefore, is whether persons who have since the 31st March, 1831, been admitted to the freedom of this city as being the grandsons of freemen, have within the meaning of that act been admitted by reason of birth, and as such entitled to the franchise; or whether those are within its meaning honorary freemen, and, as such, are excluded from the franchise. So far as the custom of the corporation in reference to the admission of freemen has been proved before us, it appears that freemen were admitted either as of right or of favour. The admissions as of right appear to have been limited to rights acquired by birth, service, and marriage, and to rights conferred by an early Act of Parliament, under which all Protestant artisans residing in the city became entitled to their freedom. The admissions as of favour or by grace especial were unlimited, the Corporation having the absolute power to admit any person it chose to its freedom, and having also, as it was proved, an absolute power to exclude from its freedom any person it chose. The usual practice in admitting a freeman was to admit him first to the freedom of the guild to which the person through whom he derived his freedom belonged, and upon the admission of any freeman to a guild the town clerk prepared a petition to the Corporation at large, praying the admission of that party to the freedom of the city. These petitions have obtained the name of "beseeches" from the words with which they were commenced, "I beseech your worship." They set forth in full the right in respect of which the party claimed to be admitted. Those beseeches were presented to the Corporation at the next quarterly meeting by the member of the Corporation representing the guild from which they emanated, and, generally speaking, the prayer of the petition was granted, but it might, by the custom of the Corporation, be refused without assigning any reason. The records of the acts of assembly previous to the year 1772 generally contained entries of the names of freemen admitted at each assembly, and a short statement of the grounds of admission, such as "A. B.," *quia est filius*; "C. D.," *quia sepit uxorum*, or *quia sponsavit*; but the beseeches set forth the grounds much more fully. There also appears to have been kept from that year to the present time books or registries of the names of persons admitted to the franchise, and who afterwards took the necessary oaths. It is very much to be regretted that those beseeches have not been regularly preserved, as they contain a much more explicit statement of the right of admission. From the search made it has been clearly proved that the greater part of the beseeches have been lost. There is no beseech to be found of a date earlier than the year 1648. From that time to the year 1779, only nineteen beseeches have been found claiming the freedom by right of birth. From 1779, until the year 1806, there are only thirty-two beseeches to be found of a similar character. From that year they appear to be more numerous, and carefully kept. An argument has been offered to us, founded on the absence of any beseech prior to 1806, claiming the freedom by birth, as being a grandson, but where the greater part of the beseeches have been lost such an argument is inadmissible. In reference to the books of assembly, or registries of freemen, they appear to contain in the first column the date of the admission of the party to the freedom, in the second column the party's name, in the third the name of the guild, and in the fourth column there is a letter referring to the right by which the party was admitted, such as grace especial, birth, marriage, &c. This review of the practice and the nature of the documents in evidence will assist us in understanding the case. It is much to be regretted that a more careful and accurate search of the records of the Corporation has not been made. It has caused us much embarrassment in deciding upon the case. Although the objections to the grandsons of freemen must have been served in July last, and it was known this case was coming on, it was not until within four or five days of the hearing that a person really competent to search the records was employed for that purpose—I allude to young Mr. Yeo, a gentleman of great intelligence.

Mr. Costelloe said this was incorrect, so far as regards four or five days before the arguments, for a person, long before that time, had been employed, who, owing to a fatality, was unable to proceed with the search.

Mr. Shaw—Then that accounts for it. Mr. Yeo is a gentleman of great intelligence, and he has made a most diligent search. He succeeded the late Mr. Ferguson in the charge and superintendence of the Exchequer records, and he appears to me to be a fit successor to that most courteous gentleman, accomplished scholar, and antiquarian. Let us now consider the evidence on either side, but as proof of the affirmative in this issue lies on the voter, I shall refer to the evidence offered by him. Several members of the late Corporation, and amongst them Sir John Kingston James, who was admitted to his freedom in 1804, and Mr. Mallett, who was admitted in the year 1802, and who has since held various corporate offices, including those of Sheriff and Lord Mayor, have been examined, and have proved that, so long as their memory extends, it was the custom of the city at large, as well as of the individual guilds, to admit grandsons to their freedom as of right, their right being recognised in the same manner as that of sons. The voter has also proved several beseeches, dated from 1806, prepared by the town clerk or officer of the Corporation on behalf of grandsons in each of which the freedom is claimed by birth as of right, being grandson of the person named. So far the evidence corresponds with the evidence given in the case of Cunningham, but further documentary evidence has now been produced—first, a book containing a record of the transactions of the guild of merchants from 1795 to the present time. In another book are to be found several entries of admissions of grandsons by birth as of right. From the year 1796 to the year 1806, there are the entries of admissions of thirteen grandsons. The earliest entry is in the year 1796, of which the following is a copy:—"The following persons were admitted free by birth—George Newton, grandson of James Newton, William Newton, grandson of James Newton." And there is an entry of Stephen Foot, son of Stephen Foot. In another entry contained in the same book there is the entry of two sons of James Grattan, and following that the entry of three grandsons of other persons. Each entry in the freeman registry of the admission to the freedom of the city of George and William Newton, and of every other of thirteen grandsons admitted between 1796 and 1806, and also several grandsons admitted since that period, have been proved. They are identified as the same persons by reference to the guild in which they were admitted, the date of admission, and the entry in each case. The letter B, in the third column denotes the right of admission. So far the evidence clearly proves, and I take it to be an admitted fact in the case, that from 1795 until the present time, or the dissolution of the late Corporation, the right of grandsons to be admitted to the franchise by right of grandbirth has been acknowledged by the Corporation as fully as that of sons; but there is evidence offered by the voter going to an earlier period. On the second Friday after Easter, 1688, it appears from the roll the Corporation passed the following resolution—"That the children, &c., of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and Burgesses, be admitted free without fines or fees." Immediately under the resolution on the same roll are contained entries of the names of persons apparently admitted in pursuance of it. The names of the children are given under the names of the parents, and in the list are contained the names of five persons distinguished as grandchildren. Under the name of Sir Joshua Allen, knight, are the names of Joshua and Robert Allen, with the words "grandsons" written outside the bracket. Under the name "Timothy Sullivan" follow the names "Patrick Ryan and "Eleanor Ryan" in brackets, with the word "granchildren" written outside, and under the name Alderman John Otteringham" there is this entry, "Elizabeth Hayes, his grand-daughter." Here is positive and conclusive evidence of the admission of grandchildren in 1688, but whether as a matter of right or favour is not stated on the record, and I will not presume it to be one or the other. The wording of this resolution is very peculiar, and deserving of great attention. It is not confined to proceedings of that particular assembly, but appears the to be establishing a general rule as to the future admission of freemen. The only other piece of evidence relating to an earlier period is that of the entry on the rolls of assembly in 1737, of the admission of "Plunket Plunket," *quia est filius Gulielmi Stowell*. Mr. Martin has argued with great force that the difference in the sirname of the freeman and person through whom he claims affords ground for presuming that although the word *filius* is used, this is the entry of the admission of a grandson, but, however, it is very unsafe to draw any certain conclusion as to that. It is so far admissible in evidence it appears to me that so far as the existence of the right up to the year 1796 is concerned, there has been seldom offered in any case such clear and conclusive evidence. *Quieta non movere* is a useful maxim of our law, and we would be acting contrary to the principle and spirit in which the law of England has been always administered, were we to *deprive the grandsons of freemen of rights which they have enjoyed so long as the memory of living man extends, unless upon evidence at once clear, cogent, and conclusive.* Let us now consider if the evidence on the part of the objector is of that character. The first piece of evidence is an early charter of Henry II., dated 1172, by which franchises similar to those now existing in Bristol are given to persons who were inhabitants of that place, but who have settled in Dublin. Then the report of the commissioners of corporations, made very recently, is offered in evidence, showing that in Bristol grandsons of freemen are not entitled to the franchise at the present day, and from this we are called upon to conclude that the right of grandsons, as it does not exist Bristol, cannot exist in Dublin. The charter of Henry II. is a charter which dates before the time of legal memory—before the time of the First Richard, 1189, and because the charter of that date did not expressly confer the right, we are called upon to assume that such a right could not since have been acquired, either by claim or more recent charter, but such an inference is totally inadmissible. In the first place, it was argued that the use in the freeman registry of the letter "B." as denoting the right in which freemen claim by birth to be admitted, is conclusive that the admission was by birth and not by grandbirth, and consequently that the entries in the freeman registry from the reign of Elizabeth to the year 1841 must be held to record the admission of sons and not grandsons. This argument may appear plausible, but a moment's consideration shows it to be utterly untenable. There is no such word, properly speaking, in the English language as grandbirth, at least it is not to be found in Johnson's or Ainsworth's dictionary. The letter "B," as used in the register, signifies *birthright* rather than *birth*. Birth, in its ordinary meaning, signifies the act of coming into the world. Birthright is defined by Johnson to mean the rights and privileges to which a man is born, and the letter "B." used in the registry clearly signifies the admission in respect of such rights and privileges, for it is essentially a franchise that the freeman, whether claiming through father or grandfather, should have acquired the right at the moment of his birth. He could not be admitted until attaining the age of twenty-one, unless his father or grandfather had been for twenty-one years free. The word *birthright* is the only word which correctly and aptly describes this right, and if there was no other evidence in the case of its use, to record the admission of grandsons, no fair inference of the exclusion of grandsons could be legitimately drawn from it. But, in point of fact, it was proved from the examination of existing beseeches, and from entries in the book of the guild of merchants, and from a comparison of these beseeches with the freeman registry, that since 1796 the letter "B." has been invariably used in recording the admission of grandsons as well as sons. We find, therefore, the letter "B." used from the reign of Elizabeth down to 1841. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, we must assume it has always been used for the same purpose, and, as it was used for half a century to record the admission of grandsons as well as sons, it appears to be an inference more favourable to the voter than to the objector. In the next place, two beseeches have been produced, the one of Robert Wybrants, dated 1739, and Arthur Short, dated 1812, in which these persons claim to be admitted by grace especial, instead of right, by reason of some defect in their own title, and not because the rights of grandsons was not acknowledged. It is argued that, as they were admitted by grace especial, and not as of right, it should have been inferred from that that the right of grandbirth was not admissible by the Corporation at that time. On the production of this document it did not appear to me to warrant such a conclusion in being drawn. The fact of either the son or grandson claiming the freedom as a favour, and not of right, might be accounted for on the ground that he had not acquired the freedom as his birthright. However, as Mr. Devitt, in his evidence before us, said that he had been mainly influenced in forming his opinion that grandsons were not entitled to their freedom, as of right, by finding the earlier of these "beseeches," I did not yield to my first impression without considering the matter most carefully; but, having done so, I am satisfied that my first impression was right. I think the finding of the second "beseech," dated in the year 1812, helps to clear the question from doubt; for it is proved from the records of the Corporation, and by the evidence before referred to, that at that time the right of grandsons was admitted without question, and beseeches of grandsons' claims as of right, and dated previous to 1812, and prepared by the Town Clerk or officer of the Corporation, have been produced before us. Short must have claimed in the year 1812 by favour, instead of by right, because of some defect in his own title, and not because the right of grandsons was not acknowledged. If the conclusions sought to be drawn from the beseech of 1812 is by contemporaneous evidence proved to be false, how can we, in the absence of contemporaneous evidence, draw the same conclusion from the beseech of 1773? I am satisfied that if all the beseeches had been preserved among the records of the Corporation, many would be found on the part of sons who had not been born free, claiming the freedom by grace especial. I am further satisfied that any inferences to be drawn from these beseeches, with respect to defect in title, should be confined to the parties themselves, and should not be extended to the class to which they are assumed to belong. The next piece of evidence relied upon by the objector is a resolution of the Corporation of 1642, in which it is stated that all persons, except such as were admitted by grace especial, claiming to be admitted to the franchise and liberties of the city should produce a certificate of the right in which they claimed. It has been argued that on account of the use of the word "father," and the omission of the word "grandfather," we are to infer that the right through the grandfather was not claimed. I do not think that this resolution necessarily leads to that conclusion. In the first place, it talks of the right which "he or she doth claim," and we have the clearest evidence both from the rolls of the acts of assembly, and from the entries in the freeman registries, that women, as well as men, were very commonly admitted to the freedom at that time. The very fact of the use of the word "he" or "she" shows that it contemplated the admission of women as well as of men. In the next place, this resolution, on the face of it, is very careful to state that it does not intend to define every existing right, because it says the certificate shall state whether the claim is through the father, master, or in what other right the applicant claimed. It appears to me that, if the case rested on the evidence before referred to, the court could have no hesitation in deciding in favour of the custom; but the really material and important evidence in the case is that given by Mr. Yeo, as to the result of his search among the records of the Acts of Assembly from the year 1460 down to the present time. His evidence may be shortly stated to be that he has searched the rolls of the Acts of Assembly during this period—that all the entries of the admissions of freemen in the right of birth appear to be in the form *quia est filius*; and that there is no entry clearly and in express terms indicating the admission of a grandson, except the admissions, before referred to, of five grandchildren in the year 1688, and of two in the year 1796. From this evidence we are called upon to conclude that no grandson was admitted as of right during the period covered by the search made by Mr. Yeo. To warrant this conclusion, two things must be assumed—first, that the name of every freeman admitted as of right, during that period, appears upon the roll of the acts of Assembly; secondly, that the use of the word *filius*, in recording each admission, excludes the possibility of the admission of a grandson during the period. Now, it is admitted that since 1772, the rolls of Assembly to the present time do not contain complete entries of the admission of freemen. There is no evidence of any resolution or act of the Corporation making any change in the custom of making these entries, and we are called upon to assume that, because the entries appear to have been made more regularly before than since 1772, that prior to that period they were regularly made, and do contain a complete record of all admissions. When this evidence was offered, I expressed my opinion that, without further proof as to the comprehensive character of those entries, we could not make this assumption. I do not think that we should be acting according to the rules of evidence were we, without further proof than has been offered that the rolls of assembly prior to 1770 contain the entries of all admissions, to come to such a conclusion. The second assumption that we are called on to make is that the use of the word *filius* in this common form of entries excludes the possibility of there being included in the records the admission of any grandson. I am not clear that this assumption is correct, and that the word *filius* used in so general a form, must of necessity have the restricted meaning of son. The word is sometimes used in a more extended sense. For instance, the expression *filius familias*, so common among Roman jurists includes every member of the family, whether son, grandson, or other descendant (and who, as such, acquired the right of freedom by birth), while subject to the *patria potestas*—that is, while under the control of the *pater familias*. In Smith's "Dictionary of Antiquities," he states that the *patria potestas* signifies the power which a Roman father had over the persons of his children, grand-children, and other descendants, *filii familias filiæ familias*. Other instances of a more extended use of the word *filius* are to be found in Horace and Catullus. Horace says, *Pontica Pinus Silvae filia nobilis*. Dr. Smith, in his Latin-English Lexicon, gives as a definition of the feminine word *filia* to mean offshoot, or female offspring. It appears to me possible that a Corporation, admitting the right of sons and grandsons to the freedom derived from a common parent, might, without impropriety, have used the expression, *Filius liberi hominis*, as denoting every person so admitted and there certainly are some grounds for inferring that the Corporation of Dublin may have done so from the entry of Plunkett. Plunket *filius* Guilielmi Stowell. I confess I have, in common with my colleague, great difficulty in dealing with this part of the case relating to entries made nearly 109 years ago, when no living witness can be examined as to the nature of the entries, and when all the beseeches, which would otherwise throw great light upon the case, have been lost. But taking into consideration all the evidence bearing upon one side and the other, and the difficulty we are placed in from the omission to make more accurate searches of the records, and more full and accurate comparisons of those that have been examined; and, considering that there must be or must have been, earlier records than those searched by Mr. Yeo, and that there is no positive evidence that the rolls searched by him contained the names of every freeman admitted from the year 1406 to the year 1772, together with the fact that the common form *quia est filius* was used to denote every person who might be termed *filius liberi hominis*. I am of opinion that there is not such clear, cogent, and conclusive evidence that no admission of a grandson by right of birth took place prior to the year 1770, as obliges us to find that as a positive fact. But, on the one hand, if the evidence on the part of the objector does not conclusively prove the negative, on the other hand the evidence on the part of the voter which relates to that period does not conclusively prove the affirmative. We must decide the case, therefore, upon the assumption that there is no positive evidence, one way or the other, as to the usor of the right prior to the year 1796; and the question then resolves itself into this, whether the absence of proof of the exercise of the right prior to 1796 will defeat the right as established by modern usage up to time. I am of opinion that in the absence of any evidence of hostile interruption of the right, the absence of evidence of use for any time will not affect the right. This principle appears to prevail in all the cases where custom is established by evidence of modern usage. The case of "Scales v. Key," 11 Adolphus and Ellis, may be referred to as a leading authority on this subject. In that case, where a custom had been found by a jury to have existed till the year 1689, and there was an absence of evidence of use after that period, it was held that the judge was justified, at a trial which took place in the year 1840, in telling the jury to find that the custom then existed, and in refusing to ask them whether, in their opinion, it had existed since the year 1689. It appears to me that had the evidence been of that clear and cogent character, such as compelled us to find that there was no admission of grandsons as of right from the year 1460 to 1770, that upon the authority of the case just referred to we should have been justified in deciding in favour of the right, notwithstanding the non-usor for so long a period. A circumstance occurred in the course of this case which illustrates the danger of inferring from mere non-usor of a right, even for a very long period, the non-existence of the right. A witness stated that he had searched the records for a period of 50 years, and that he found no entry of admissions by right of marriage, and that he had in his own mind concluded that such a right did not exist. On taking up, however, one of the early rolls, in the time of Henry VII., which has been given in evidence, several entries are to be found of the admission of freemen as of right of marriage, in these forms, *quia sponsavit rationæ uxoris suæ*. The freeman register from the earliest period contains numerous and frequent entries of admission by marriage, signified by the letter M. It appears to me, therefore, that if we were, from the absence of clear entries of admission of grandsons in right of birth, during the period covered by Mr. Yeo's search, to conclude that such a right did not exist, we might fall into the same error which that witness fell in reference to the right by marriage, particularly as earlier records have not been searched. It occurs to me, that even if the evidence was of such a character as to coerce us to hold that the custom had its origin since 1770, a difficult question, and one which has not been raised before us, arises, which is this, whether a Corporation, which it is proved had an absolute power of admitting all persons it chose to its freedom, though having no right to claim it, and of excluding all persons it chose from the freedom, though having a right to claim it—whether such a Corporation had not the power to make a valid bye-law, authorising the admission of grandsons of freemen as of right, and whether such bye-law should not be presumed from the long-continued usage. The case of Reg. v. Powell, 3rd Ellis and Blackburne 377, is an authority for the proposition, that if we are authorised in law to presume a legal origin of the custom, we should presume it. Under all the circumstances of the case, and after the most careful consideration of the authorities which the limited time given to us has enabled me to make, I am of opinion that the grandsons of freemen who have been admitted since 1831 have been admitted in right of grandbirth, and are not mere honorary freemen within the meaning of the Irish Reform Act. Mr. Shaw concluded his able and lucid judgment by expressing his satisfaction that their decision was subject to the revision of a court of appeal, and that the responsibility of deciding a question of such importance did not rest solely with that court.

This decision of the Revising Barristers will not come on the public by surprise, for it was acknowledged many days ago by the opponents of the long established right of admission to the freedom of the city by grandbirth, that the case of the claimant had been incontestably proved even upon the evidence which was adduced to disfranchise him. The judgment of both barristers was regarded by all parties present as being exceedingly able.

MUNICIPAL REVISION.

The revision of the municipal list of voters was proceeded with yesterday, but no case of public interest arose. Objections to claims will be received to-day, therefore all Conservative claimants should be punctual in attendance.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Kelly.]

The Malvina, of Waterford (s s).

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of the brig Hope, of New Ross, moved that this cause of collision, instituted against the steamer Malvina, by the owners of the brig, for the damage done by her to their vessel on the 17th of August last, be set down for hearing on Wednesday next, the 31st inst.

The Queen's Proctor, on the part of the Steampacket Company, made no objection.

Motion granted.

The Ceres, of Red Bay.

The Queen's Proctor moved that this cause be assigned for hearing on an early day. It was a cause of collision, on the part of the Hero, of Glasgow, against this vessel, for running down the Hero and her cargo, on her voyage to Londonderry, on the 8th of September last.

Mr. Richardson, for the defendant vessel, said he was ready.

The order was made for Monday, the 5th of November.

The Duna, of Riga.

Mr. Lee moved to exhibit an affidavit as cause against a conditional order made in this suit of bottomry on the 20th of August last, whereby Mr. Dalzell, the consignee of the cargo, had been called upon to lodge in the registry of the court a sum of £150, and whatever other balance of freight was in his hands to the credit of this cause.

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of Messrs. Ashlin, the bottomry creditors, asked for full time to consider the affidavit before his clients would be called upon to answer.

The Court named Monday next.

The Triumph, of Stockton.

The Queen's Proctor exhibited his proxy, and appeared on the part of the Board of Trade to claim the wages due to a deceased seaman, who had died when serving on board this British vessel.

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of the creditors who had obtained a decree, and to whom the funds in court belonged, now that a legitimate claimant for these wages had appeared, consented on their part to pay them, but he considered that therefore, there should not be costs.

The Queen's Proctor stated that the amount of the wages was £56 12s. 8d. The costs were very trifling, but he conceived that he was entitled to them.

The Court—This offer of payment having been held over until the legitimate claimant did appear formally in court, the costs of that appearance, which are the only costs contended for, must be paid, as it was rendered necessary by the parties themselves, who had it in their power to make the payment of the wages out of court altogether, and did not. There could have been no doubt of the right of the Board of Trade to receive them. The statute made most careful provision respecting the wages and effects of seamen belonging to, or sent home in, any British ship employed in the United Kingdom; should any [illegible] age which is to terminate in [illegible] of them die during such voyage [illegible] Trade, through [illegible] if children of the State. It empowers [illegible] the agency of the British consuls [illegible] the shipping masters at the home ports, to collect and receive from the master of the particular ship the money and effects of the deceased sailor, and the balance of wages due, the owner being liable, where the master has not paid them over, and the same rights for the recovery being reserved as exist in the usual cases of seamen's suits for wages. The statute also gives the Board of Trade the power of distributing these funds, when collected, in all cases, whether of testacy or intestacy, alike. In the former they have judicial authority conferred on them, to decide if they will be according to the statutable directions or not; and, if the latter, to treat it as not a valid one, and in all cases of intestacy to distribute according to the statute of distributions, and to pay, or arrange for the payment of, the debts of the deceased. A jurisdiction so pointedly and devotedly created for the protection of the widows and orphans of a class of men to whom the country, in war or peace alike, is so much indebted, it should be the duty of a Court of Admiralty to uphold, and to protect from every undue disadvantage.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Joseph Reynolds was charged by Andrew Toole, of 2[illegible], Barrack-street, with having on the 23rd inst., in Bonham-street, stolen 2s 6d from Daniel Toole, complainant's brother. Complainant saw the prisoner snatch the money out of Daniel's hand, Daniel being drunk at the time.—He was sent to jail for a month.

Hugh M'Hugh, John Brown, John Dalton, and Mr. George Casey, were charged by Police-constable 78 A, with assaulting him while in the execution of his duty in Upper Stephen-street yesterday. He had arrested M'Hugh for fighting with another man, when Casey ordered him to release the man; a crowd was soon collected, and each of the prisoners was identified as having kicked or struck him on the face and head; he would have fared very badly were it not that Police-constable 37 A came to his assistance. The latter constable also charged M'Hugh with having assaulted him by striking and kicking him.—M'Hugh was sentenced to one month, and the rest to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mary Anne Dempsey was sent to jail for fourteen days, on the information of Police-constable 147 A for the illegal possession of a turkey, at Wexford-street.

Mary Faircloth, for striking Police-constable 129 A several times in the face, with her fist, at Cook-street, yesterday, fined 10s, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

George Erving charged a woman, named Eliza Connolly, with having, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, in the street, picked his pocket of a purse containing half a sovereign, a five-shilling piece, and three shillings. He did not miss the money for some time, and until he found the purse partly thrust into his pocket, the money not being in it. The prosecutor followed the prisoner, and gave her in charge to Police-constable 16 C, in Gardiner-street. The female searcher in the station-house deposed that she found a five-shilling piece concealed in the station-house.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Thomas Mulligan, a boy, was brought up, in custody of Police-constable 20 C, charged with having a small quantity of potatoes in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account, and which he was supposed to have taken from a field in the neighbourhood of Drumcondra yesterday morning.—He was remanded.

Irish Fairs.

BLACKLION, CO. CAVAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BLACKLION, OCT. 23.—This was a pretty large fair, but the business done therein was small, there being but few buyers. The greater proportion of the stock exhibited remained unsold. Beef was very scarce, but sufficient for the buyers. The prices obtained showed a reduction in late rates. There was a large show of dry stock, but of an inferior description, for which there was no demand. There was a very good supply of springers and milkers, which went off very well at average figures. The business of the sheep fair was middling, the show of stock pretty considerable. The prices realised showed no variation from those last quoted. A few lots of lambs sold at from £1 to £1 15s each. The pig fair was large, the buying very fair; bacon sold very well, and small pigs moved off pretty quickly. On the whole, sales were effected tardily enough, from the absence of purchasers.

ARDEE, COUNTY LOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARDEE, OCT. 23.—The quality of the stock exhibited at this fair to-day was very good. The attendance of buyers was large, and buying was briskly carried on throughout the day. Prime beef sold well at from 60s to 63s per cwt; inferior quality brought from 45s to 50s per cwt.; dry cattle were in plentiful supply, and in brisk demand at from £7 10s to £9 15s each; strippers sold pretty well at from £7 to £9 each; springers and milkers brought from £11 to £13 10s, and £14 10s per head. A large fair of sheep and a good demand. Figures ruled at from 35s to 65s per head, rating at from 5½d to 7½d per pound. An immense number of pigs. Bacon rated at a high price. Suckers, weanlings, runners, and stores ruled at from 12s 6d to 20s, 30s, and 40s each. There was a very good business done at the fair.

CALLOW, COUNTY LOUTH.

CALLOW, OCT. 23.—There was a very good supply of horned cattle and pigs at this fair yesterday. Beef sold at from 45s to 58s per cwt, according to quality; coarse beasts sold at from £8 to £11 per head; dry cows brought from £[illegible] to £10 10s each, but were not very plentiful in supply; strippers sold at from £7 to £8 per head; dairy cattle and springers were in good demand at from £9 to £15 each. The show of young cattle was not large. The prices obtained ranged from £3 10s to £5 10s each. There was a small fair of sheep, the quality was not the primest, and the figures obtained rated at from 5d to 6d per pound. There was a large fair of pigs, the demand for which was very good, at from 60s to 70s per cwt. The prices realised for all descriptions in this department were very remunerative.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A private letter mentions a very distressing occurrence which has cast a gloom over the society of Poona. Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Spooner, the Commissioner of Customs for this presidency, went out on a fishing excursion a few days ago, and unhappily with no sufficient covering for their heads from the rays of the sun. The consequence was, as might have been expected, that both of them had sun-strokes, from the effects of which one—the youngest—girl died on Tuesday morning, and the other still remains in a precarious condition. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved father, who, with all his family, were very popular in the presidency. Mr. Spooner only left for Calcutta by the last China mail, and the news of this sad catastrophe will be the first intelligence to reach him of his family since he so lately bade them farewell.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, collector of customs at Kurrachee, who returned to India by the last mail from England, where he had been on leave, brought with him some very fine Leicestershire rams. These animals are the best and handsomest that could be procured, with long wool, of a very fine fibre. They cost something like thirty pounds a head, independent of the expense of bringing them from their native pastures. Besides the three which Mr. Dalzell brought with him overland, there are four others going round the Cape. The venture has been made with the entire sanction of Government, with the view to improve the breed in Sind, upon which, amongst other things, Mr. Dalzell has set his heart, and to which he has addressed and is addressing all his energies and intelligence.

A HINT TO BORROWERS.—The following curious anecdote lately appeared in the *Christian Mirror*:—"If the gentleman who borrowed the fourth volume of Macaulay's *History of England* for a fortnight some two years since is determined not to return it, he had better apply to 'J. R. T.,' *Mirror* Office, for the three remaining volumes, which will render his set complete!"—*Philadelphia Paper.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption—Rheumatism and Gout—No disease affecting mankind have more than these, none excite less pity; none exceed them in severity of suffering. In the blood lies the poisonous cause of both distempers, which, fortunately, may be constitutional and locally expelled by Holloway's soothing Ointment and purifying Pills; the former speedily relieves the pungent shooting pain and acute inflammation of the affected joints. The Pills cast out from the whole system all noxious substances with which gout, rheumatism, and disease disappear, [illegible] a long time remain a seat. Holloway's preparations purify all cleanse, by filtering out the elements of all disorders, whereby present comfort is ensured, happiness and cheerfulness are secured, and lasting benefit is conferred.

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Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s.; set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

BIRTHS.

Byrne—October 23, the wife of Doctor J. A. Byrne, Rotundo Hospital, Rutland-square, of a daughter.

Dudgeon—October 23, at 19, Longford-terrace, Monkstown, the wife of Henry J. Dudgeon, Esq., of a daughter.

Joyce—October 23, at 24, Stephen's-green North, the wife of Walter Joyce, Esq., of Corgary House, county Galway, of a daughter.

Oldham—October 23, at Longford-place, Monkstown, Mrs. James Oldham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Beavan and Davis—October 19, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. W. W. Johnson, M.A., John Griffiths Beavan, Esq., of Devenhampton House, Gloucestershire, to Emily, second daughter of John Davis, Esq., Captain Dorset Regiment of Militia.

Low and Burton—October 23, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Elphin, assisted by the Rev. Theobald Butler, Frank Wise Low, Esq., of Kilshane, county Tipperary, to Valentina Harriet, second daughter of Henry Stuart Burton, Esq., D.L., of Carrigaholt Castle, county Clare, and grand daughter of the late Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, G.C.H.

DEATHS.

Armstrong—October 20, suddenly, at Vesey-place, Kingstown, Mrs. Armstrong, aged 70, widow of William Henry Armstrong, Esq., of Mount Heaton, King's County, and daughter of Colonel Charles MacDonnell, of New-hall, county of Clare.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, OCT. 24.—ARRIVED—Foyle, London, goods; Ann, Penmaenmaur, stone; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Fanny, Runcorn, salt; Ada, Neath, culm; Stella, Cardiff, iron; [illegible] colliers.

SAILED—Calypso, Bristol, goods; Tomora, London, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Fanny, Chepstow, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 25.
Morning, 7h 44m. Evening, 8h 12m.

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